

Tass Sharply Attacks Polish 'Revisionism'

MOSCOW — Tass suggested Monday that the Polish Communist Party had been undermined by "revisionists" and was losing control over events in the country.

Tass carried a summary of a recent hard-line speech at a meeting in Katowice region, charging that the Communist Party had split into factions and lacked a strategy to overcome the country's problems.

Doctrine Contradicted

A local party leader, named as S. Owczar, said the party faced a "counterrevolutionary process" and would have to use "all methods available" to combat it.

The report, carrying the strongest and most direct attack on the Polish party yet to appear in the Soviet press, was read out on the evening television news.

It was clearly sanctioned at high level and reflected the opinions of the Kremlin leadership.

The local party leader was quoted as saying the Communist Party program, published earlier this month for discussion at July's party congress, contradicted Marxist-Leninist doctrine in places and did not show the true essence of the crisis in Poland.

"The policy guidelines said nothing about the fact that the pri-

mary cause of the emergence of the anti-Socialist forces in Poland, of revisionism and opportunism in the Polish United Workers [Communist] Party is private property, which corrupts the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia," Tass quoted him as saying.

The charge of "revisionism" or deviation from the orthodox, Soviet-style Marxist doctrine was leveled at the Prague leadership before the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops in 1968.

The repeated use of the term in reference to the Polish party appears to reflect growing Kremlin concern that the leadership of Stanislaw Kania will not resist the reform movement that is growing within the party's ranks.

Hunger Strikes

WARSAW (UPI) — About 1,400 inmates of a prison near Wroclaw have begun a hunger strike to press for better conditions, the Solidarity union said Monday.

Five Solidarity union members fasting to demand the release of political prisoners were reported in poor health in their 12th day without food. A protest spokesman said the 800 workers at a plant in Sosnowiec declared a strike alert Monday because of the deteriorating condition of those fasting.

In another development with potentially major consequences, the newspaper *Express Wieszczny* said police have begun to organize themselves into a free trade union. It quoted one officer as saying police would not strike but felt they needed the protection of a union.

Rail Strike in Portugal

LISBON — Portuguese train drivers started a 10-day strike Monday, paralyzing all railroad traffic including international services to protest the state's refusal to discuss their demands for higher pay and better conditions.

Japanese Union to Protest If U.S. Carrier Makes Stop

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — The chairman of Japan's largest national union has announced that his union would stage large demonstrations to protest the visit of the U.S. aircraft carrier *Midway* to its home port of Yokosuka on Friday.

Motofumi Makieda, chairman of Sobyu, the general council of trade unions, said in the prefectural capital of Nagano that Sobyu would organize union members from all over the country to converge on Yokosuka the day the *Midway* arrives. Another protest rally will be held in Tokyo on Saturday, he said.

The carrier Sunday left the naval base at Subic Bay, northeast of Manila, an official of the U.S. 7th Fleet reported.

Plans for the demonstrations were announced as Edwin O. Reischauer, a Harvard professor and the U.S. ambassador to Japan

from 1961 until 1966, reiterated calls for Japan to face up to the reality of U.S. ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons as they visit or pass through Japanese territory. Mr. Reischauer's disclosure May 16 that such visits have been occurring routinely for 21 years with Japanese government secret approval threw the Diet into a turmoil that is not expected to end until the current parliamentary session ends Saturday.

The *Asahi Shinbun* newspaper published a letter Sunday from Mr. Reischauer that declared that if the Tokyo government is to receive defense assistance from the United States, it is impossible for U.S. ships to remove nuclear weapons every time they call at Japanese ports.

Mr. Reischauer's letter said nothing about the *Midway*, but his earlier disclosures spurred opposition to the aircraft carrier's visit because it is believed to carry nuclear weapons for use by attack planes and anti-submarine aircraft.

The *Midway*'s visit and Sobyu's plans for demonstrations are expected to provide the first real measure of Japanese popular sentiment about nuclear port calls since Mr. Reischauer made his disclosures.

In his letter to the paper, Mr. Reischauer said that suspicion and doubt cannot be allowed to persist over one of the fundamental pillars of U.S.-Japanese relations, the security treaty between the two countries. He said a desire by some Japanese to receive the benefits of U.S. military protection without the presence of U.S. military power is self-centered and threatens to invite American criticism that Japan wants a "free ride" in defense.

Suzuki Disavows Armaments

TOKYO (UPI) — Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki said Monday he does not believe that U.S. ships calling at Japanese ports carry nuclear weapons, but his newly appointed foreign minister accused Mr. Reischauer of interfering in Japanese affairs.

Mr. Suzuki, appearing before the Diet, said the government has no intention of blocking the return of the *Midway* to Yokosuka. "I believe U.S. warships do not carry nuclear weapons for there have been no prior consultations" with Washington on the matter, Mr. Suzuki said. "I swear it from the bottom of my heart."

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said there have been no secret agreements between Tokyo and Washington permitting nuclear-armed ships to enter Japanese waters as alleged by Mr. Reischauer. "As foreign minister I feel [Reischauer] has interfered in the affairs of the Japanese."



INDIAN LEADER IN KENYA — President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of India, right, listens to Vice President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya at a military parade in Nairobi on Monday, the 18th anniversary of Britain's grant of internal self-government to Kenya before independence.

U.S. Strategy Links Namibia Freedom, Angolan Compliance on Cubans, Rebels

By Leslie Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they have decided on a strategy of tying final agreement on independence for South-West Africa to a withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and a commitment by the Angolan government to share power with Western-backed guerrillas, and they say they believe that key black-led African states will have no choice but to go along.

According to documents made available to *The New York Times* and interviews with administration officials, the strategy includes the following elements:

- Meet South Africa's "major concerns," including better relations with Washington, as the only way of inducing Pretoria to give up control of South-West Africa, or Namibia; but hold off actual consummation of the agreement.
- Use the prospect of getting South African troops out of Namibia, from which they have been attacking guerrilla forces based in Angola, as leverage on the Soviet-backed government of Angola.

• Demand from Angola both a withdrawal of Cuban forces from its territory and a sharing of power with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the anti-government Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The Angolans would be told that Moscow cannot help them economically, that Washington can, that they can get U.S. diplomatic recognition only by accepting to the two conditions, and that Washington would consider resuming military aid to Mr. Savimbi if necessary.

• Obtain the backing of black African states for such a solution. With the inducement of a guarantee of open elections in Namibia, of withdrawal of South African troops and of U.S. economic aid, the reasoning goes, "African leaders would have no basis for resisting the Namibia-Angola linkage once they are made to realize that they can only get a Namibia settlement through us, and that we are serious about getting such a settlement."

This is the key sentence in a memorandum of Feb. 7, 1981, drafted principally by Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of

state-designate for Africa, and later approved by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and the White House. While high officials said that the administration now views the linkage in less mechanical terms, they acknowledged that the memorandum remains the basic document of strategy.

The document said, "We would insist that these [Namibia and Angola policies] are unrelated, but in fact they would be mutually reinforcing, parallel tracks of an overall strategy."

Mr. Haig said last Friday in St. Louis: "There is an empirical relationship between the ultimate independence of Namibia and the continuing Soviet and Cuban presence in Angola. Although we intend to proceed unilaterally along the lines toward Namibian independence, we cannot ignore this empirical relationship."

The Crocker memorandum attacks the policy of former President Jimmy Carter's administration, which had concentrated on obtaining independence for Namibia as a first step, as not tough enough on Angola, and the "Angola first" approach of some conservatives as bound to alienate black Africans over Namibia and give Moscow "a propaganda field day."

Allies Skeptical

Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, which together with the United States form the "contact group" that has been working on the Namibia problem, are said to be skeptical of the new approach.

They would prefer to avoid the complications of trying to arrange a settlement in Angola and are said to believe that South Africa might simply try to use the new strategy to delay further a settlement in Namibia. But almost all of the officials and diplomats interviewed said that something new had to be tried.

The situation the new U.S. administration inherited was this: Three years ago, South Africa accepted a plan for Namibian independence, starting with an internationally monitored election for an assembly to draft a constitution. However, Pretoria has since refused to put it into effect. Meanwhile, a guerrilla movement known as the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, based in Angola, has continued to attack South African forces in Namibia.

South African forces attacked the insurgents in Angola, and at the same time, gave aid to Mr. Savimbi's forces.

Preserving Leverage

In the Reagan team's view, the key problem was to find a way to get South Africa to proceed with independence for Namibia without losing whatever leverage the West had to get the 20,000 Cuban troops to leave Angola. It feared that if independence were granted to Namibia and South African troops left before the Cubans evacuated Angola, any such leverage would disappear.

"If, unlike the Carter administration," the memorandum reads, "we are prepared to address the major concerns" of South Africa, "we can get an agreement." These were defined as removing the Soviet and Cuban presence from Angola, strong protections for minority rights, and a clearly impartial body to supervise subsequent elections in Namibia.

In addition, the memorandum stated that South Africa and its white allies in Namibia "need 12 to 18 months, they believe, to get into a better position to compete with SWAPO" and that South Africa "needs a formula that reduces SWAPO's advantages and saves face."

"The Reagan administration has unprecedented credibility" in South Africa to obtain such an agreement, the memorandum said.

To cement the relationship, the memorandum called for easing export restrictions, entering into a consular treaty, exchanging defense attaches, and "moving ahead on our stalled nuclear relations."

This approach is consistent with State Department briefing papers for President Reagan's meeting with South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, on May 15, papers that were given to newspapers recently by an anti-South African group in the United States.

Policeman Murdered In Belfast

British Labor Party May Change Policy

BELFAST — A part-time policeman was murdered inside a Belfast hospital Sunday night as reports spread Monday that Britain's opposition Labor Party is considering ending bipartisan policies on Northern Ireland.

There was no official word from party leaders in advance of the release of a report from the party's Ireland study group. The report is expected to urge commitment to the principle of a united Ireland. But one Laborite from the rank-and-file in the House of Commons said that the conflict-torn province must not become Britain's Vietnam.

"The time draws nigh when our troops must come out. It is time to acknowledge the brutal fact that Ulster is our last colony and it is time we proceeded on a course of decolonization," Leo Abse told the Welsh Labor Party convention at Pontypool.

Britain has 11,100 troops in Northern Ireland and spends £1.2 billion (more than \$2.4 billion) a year on subsidies there.

Two Murders

The IRA Provisionals claimed two murders Sunday, that of the police constable in Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital and that of an army bomb disposal expert with a bobby-trapped car on a rural road near Newry.

In a message to Belfast newspapers, the IRA said it shot the policeman as a direct challenge to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "This is not the last card, Mrs. Thatcher," the message said.

Mrs. Thatcher said last week that the IRA could be playing its last card in its campaign against British rule through the hunger strikes of its members for political prisoner status in the Maze prison. Four other prisoners have taken their places.

Also killed Sunday was British Army Sgt. Major Michael O'Neill, 34, who was blown up as he examined an abandoned car.

Witnesses in the Royal Victoria Hospital said that two men and a woman approached the constable, Colin Dunlop, 30, who was standing at the door of the intensive care unit and opened fire at point-blank range, hitting him a number of times. They fled through the emergency ward.

Mr. Dunlop, who was guarding a man wanted for questioning, was the sixth person to be killed in hospitals. The others were IRA sympathizer Maire Drumm, an off-duty policeman waiting on his mother and sister, a soldier waiting on a friend, an ambulance controller and a man recovering from an earlier attempt to kill him.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Solidarity Hunger Strikers Seen Deteriorate

WARSAW — Workers at a factory where five Solidarity union members were in the 12th day of a hunger strike to demand the release of political prisoners declared a strike alert Monday, a spokesman for protest said.

The spokesman said the 800 workers at the plant in Sosnowiec action because of the deteriorating condition of those fasting and "lack of interest" by authorities. The spokesman said the hunger strikers are demanding the release of seven persons and muscular problems as well as who are suffering from circulatory and muscular problems as a result of being taken to hospital by ambulance after fainting from dehydration.

Meantime, Solidarity's daily newsletter reported that 1,400 in began a hunger strike last Thursday at a prison near Wroclaw for better conditions. The newsletter said a team of prison author from Warsaw had gone to negotiate. In a separate report, the *Express Wieszczny* said police had begun to organize themselves into a free trade union.

Chinese Premier, Pakistan Leader Hold Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang discussed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in his two rounds of talks with Pakistani Prime Minister Muhammad Zia ul-Haq Monday.

A participant in the meetings said the Afghan issue "topped the subjects" that the two leaders discussed and that they expressed "extreme concern" on the issue.

He said Premier Zhao then briefed President Zia on developments in Vietnam and Cambodia. President Zia shared identical or similar views with the guest on the Cambodian and Vietnamese questions, he added.

New Disorders Damage Property in Zurich

ZURICH — Authorities said Monday that property damage exceeded 1 million Swiss francs (\$483,000) from an outbreak of civil disorder in Zurich over the weekend, described as the year's worst.

Zurich's disaffected youths, denied a parade permit to mark the anniversary of their loose, apolitical movement, took to the streets in and-run confrontations with police. Police said property damage, especially to windows and tramways, was "considerable" near the city youth center, whose opening in April had brought calm after 11 months of disturbances. The youths, in a statement, said police had damaged youth center.

The youths' desire to have such a place for unsupervised meetings, counterculture activities was the focal point for their grievances, the system in the city that had led to disorders beginning in late 1980.

Palestinians and Israelis Clash on West Bank

TEL AVIV — Rock-throwing Palestinian youths clashed with Israeli troops in Nablus and Ramallah on the occupied West Bank Monday, Israeli Radio reported. The demonstrations occurred a day before the anniversary of car bombings that maimed the mayors of the towns. The bomb attacks on June 2, 1980, are widely believed to have been the work of Jewish terrorists, but no arrests have been made.

Troops used tear gas against students demonstrating at Al Najah lege in Nablus, the main West Bank town, Israeli Radio said.

It said that in Ramallah to the south, youths blocked the streets, burning tires, threw rocks, waved the Palestinian flag and demanded to Jewish settlement in the West Bank, seized by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 Mideast war.

Forlani Opens Talks for New Government

ROME — Italian Premier-designate Arnaldo Forlani began meeting political party leaders Monday to discuss the formation of Italy's postwar government.

Mr. Forlani, who resigned with his seven-month old coalition government last Tuesday because of a scandal over a secret and powerful pension lodge, has agreed to try to form a new government. Monday, saw delegations from his own Christian Democratic Party, and the Communist and Socialist parties.

Afterward, Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer repeated that his party had no intention of taking part in or supporting a government headed by the Christian Democrats. Socialist leader Bettino Craxi also met Mr. Forlani, and said his party would consider Mr. Forlani's proposals for a new government. But Mr. Craxi is expected to seek the premiership because of the Socialists' position, Mr. Forlani is not expected to succeed in forming a government.

Iranian Commission Delivers Warning To President Bani-Sadr on Constitution

TEHRAN — President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was officially warned by a three-man reconciliation commission Monday that he had violated the constitution and the orders of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The commission also cleared the president's opponents of any wrongdoing.

The main aim of the commission set up by Ayatollah Khomeini was to settle the feud between Mr. Bani-Sadr and Iran's clergy-dominated government. The commission reports its findings to Iran's prosecutor-general, but made no recommendation that legal action be taken against the president.

The three-man panel — composed of clergyman representing Ayatollah Khomeini, the president and his opponents in the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party — was proposed by the ayatollah last March in a 10-point statement that also muzzled the country's warring politicians.

The commission said the president not only broke the 10-point statement but also refused to sign a bill approved by parliament that empowers the government to appoint new heads of vacant ministries. It also accused the president's newspaper, *Islamic Revolution*, and the liberal daily *Mizan* of having violated the law and asked the prosecutor-general to take steps against these and several other publications.

Mr. Bani-Sadr has been involved in a struggle with the clergy-backed government of Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai. The president has frequently accused the government of overstepping its rights and curtailing his authority, while Mr. Rajai says the president is undermining his running of the country.

In a speech to air force personnel last week, Mr. Bani-Sadr said he will continue his struggle for Iran's independence and opposition attempts to silence him.

The president is under legal investigation in connection with violent clashes at Tehran University on March 5, when his supporters turned on a group of Islamic fundamentalists trying to disrupt a major rally. About 45 were injured.

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Forecasts Darken Outlook for Thatcher

(Continued from Page 1)

ed the prime minister's target by 50 percent.

The Confederation of British Industry, the organization of British manufacturers, said Monday that the recession was flattening but added, "There is no evidence of any substantial recovery in the immediate future." Unemployment, it said, would reach 3 million by the end of 1982, even without counting graduates entering the work force.

A report by the independent National Institute for Economic and Social Research reached the same conclusions. The institute asserted that the government was failing to achieve its own objectives of reducing inflation permanently and making industry leaner and fitter. Instead, it said, the recession was being prolonged and long-term damage was being inflicted on the economy, especially industry.

3 Guatemala Soldiers Killed by Explosion

GUATEMALA CITY — A mine explosion killed three soldiers and wounded five others in western Guatemala, and guerrillas briefly occupied two villages in the Central American nation, security forces said here Monday.

A spokesman said the blast occurred Sunday near Zunil between Quetzaltenango and Retalhuleu, 130 miles (208 kilometers) west of the capital.

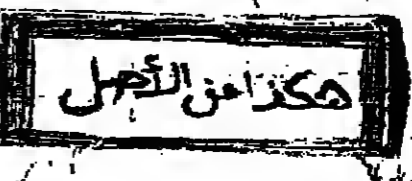
Loan Leads to N.Y. Death

NEW YORK — A 23-year-old man was fatally stabbed Sunday in a neighborhood dispute over a 60-cent loan, police said.

Police opened fire Monday on 200 black university students who stormed a police station near the northern city of Petersburg, wounding at least one student.

Police Fire on Students

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) —



Europeans Welcome Burns in Bonn Post

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

ZURICH — President Reagan's appointment of the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Arthur F. Burns, as ambassador to West Germany is widely hailed in Europe, although there is a bit of wonderment whether a man of 77 can keep up with the pace. Nonetheless, it has greatly pleased Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and others in West Germany who regard Mr. Burns as one of the truly distinguished Americans.

"In Basel," recalls Fritz Leutwiler, head of the Central Bank of Switzerland, and probably the most powerful man in the country, "whenever we had a problem, we would get Kari Klasen to

paying dearly for that accommodation. On a recent trip to the United States, Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said so openly.

Mr. Burns also strongly agrees with Mr. Schmidt's assessment that if the world seeks to solve the problems created by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries by resorting to protectionist methods, it can sink into what Mr. Schmidt describes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs as "a world economic crisis of unknown dimensions."

Paraphrasing, it should be observed that Mr. Burns feels so deeply on maintaining a totally free trade approach that he criticized Mr. Reagan's handling of the Japanese auto problem in a public speech, even though the speech came at the precise time that Mr. Burns' appointment to Bonn was being considered at the White House.

Outspoken Critic

It speaks well for Mr. Burns that he was not inhibited by the prospect of the job in Bonn — which he very much wanted — and for Mr. Reagan that he took Mr. Burns' critique in good grace.

But Mr. Burns has always spoken his mind, even when what he said was controversial. In the early days of the Nixon administration, when he was counselor to the president, he initiated a discussion of wage and price controls in a now-famous speech at Pepperdine University in California that paved the way for later action by the president.

He survived the sniping of those who contemptuously called "the boys in the basement" of the White House, and came through the Watergate period unscathed and with his integrity unchallenged. This is not to say that he was universally loved — or always right — at the Federal Reserve. He was considered dominant or arrogant by many of his fellow governors, and at least one — Andrew F. Brimmer — said that Mr. Burns so enhanced his own role as chairman that the other members contended for little.

Other critics, like Milton Friedman, the monetarist guru, accuse Mr. Burns of having fooled everybody by talking about a conservative, tight-money policy but actually following an inflationary easy-money policy at the Fed. But if Mr. Burns had a problem in producing a monetary policy that matched the stated goals, his successors have not done any better.

As he prepares to move from Washington to Bonn, Mr. Burns will find that the current high level of American interest rates is Topic A in Europe. The Fed's policy is openly supported by Mr. Leutwiler, who said that he would be "the last to recommend lower rates" despite the depreciation of the Swiss franc as the dollar stays strong, reflecting high U.S. interest rates.

NEWS ANALYSIS

call Arthur, and that would generally fix things up." Mr. Klasen, a friend of Mr. Burns, was then president of the Bundesbank, and he is still close to Mr. Schmidt, a fellow native of Hamburg.

For the last 30 years, in one capacity or other, Mr. Burns has been a symbol in Europe of American fiscal integrity. When he met in Basel at the regular "club" of influential central bankers, Mr. Leutwiler, Mr. Klasen, Oskar Emminger and others knew that by and large, Mr. Burns had the Federal Reserve under tight control and Congress overawed.

Now, Mr. Burns will be focusing on geopolitical issues, with the goal of strengthening the ties between the United States and West Germany. As he sees it, a tight link between the two major industrial democracies can help protect the Western world from a spread of neutralism.

Special Talent

The venerable economist may be starting his diplomatic career at just the right time, when West Germany and the United States have been in danger of drifting apart over the correct strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union. Mr. Burns' special talent in this situation is his keen understanding of the German philosophy and his close relationship to Mr. Schmidt.

But economic issues are also an increasingly crucial ingredient of foreign policy, and here Mr. Burns is well equipped to explain Mr. Reagan's program not only in West Germany, but elsewhere in Europe as well. He is sympathetic to Mr. Schmidt's complaint that West German inflation is in large part the legacy of the Carter administration's demand at the 1977 economic summit meeting in Bonn that West Germany act as a "locomotive" for economic growth in Europe.

Although Jimmy Carter's negotiators at the time regarded the West German commitment to boost real gross national product by 1 percent as a great victory, the West Germans now feel they are

Moscow Protests to U.S. Over Boy Granted Asylum



Walter Polovchak, the 13-year-old boy from the Soviet Union who asked for political asylum in the United States last year against his parents' wishes, playing in Chicago. His case is due this week in the Illinois Appellate Court.

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union protested on Monday to the United States over the case of the Polovchak family, whose 13-year-old son Walter has been at the center of a legal tug-of-war in Chicago since last July.

A diplomatic protest note handed to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow said the Polovchaks, who emigrated to the United States from the Ukraine and then decided to return, were being subjected to "flagrantly inhuman treatment."

The legal wrangle over Walter Polovchak began last summer when the boy said he did not want to go back to the Soviet Union and was granted political asylum in the United States. However, his parents object and the case is set to be heard Wednesday by the Illinois Appellate Court.

The Soviet note said that despite repeated representations by Moscow, the American side had done nothing to end what it called the "court farce" over the Polovchaks' parental rights.

It demanded that the United States permit the Polovchak family to return to the Soviet Union with their children.

N.Y. Rally Urges Support for Soviet Jews

By Ari L. Goldman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thousands of New Yorkers marched in mid-Manhattan to join in a rally held across the street from the United Nations in support of Jews who have been kept from emigrating from the Soviet Union.

The crowd — which gathered Sunday in Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza for the 10th annual Solidarity Sunday — heard statements of encouragement from city, state and federal officials; a reading by Jane Fonda; a message from a recently freed Soviet prisoner and another from Avital Shecharansky, wife of dissident Anatoli Shecharansky who is still in a Soviet prison.

Mayor Edward I. Koch held the hands of Mrs. Shecharansky and of the former prisoner, Iosif Mendelevich, as he announced that he planned this week to name a city street after Mrs. Shecharansky's husband one of 23 Soviet Jews currently imprisoned after expressing a desire to emigrate.

"Herzuch tzu," the mayor, using the Yiddish idiom for listen closely, said to quiet the cheering crowd. "The street will serve as a constant reminder of the persecution of men and women like Anatoli Shecharansky."

Street Names

"To them we dedicate this day," Mr. Koch added. "One day, one day soon, they will all be free." The mayor said that the street to be named would be determined in talks with the City Council, which has jurisdiction over street names.

Richard V. Allen, President Reagan's national security adviser, brought greetings from Mr. Reagan and said, "American foreign policy is inescapably linked to human rights by the very fact that we are what we are, and our adversaries are what they are."

The Reagan administration's human rights policy has come under attack for slackening against

certain violators, but it has kept up the pressure on the Soviet Union. Echoing this, Mr. Allen said: "Terror is a way of life there."

The number of Jews permitted to emigrate from the Soviet Union last year declined 58 percent from 1979, when 51,320 Jews emigrated, according to the National Conference of Soviet Jewry.

Dr. Sevmour P. Lachman, chairman of the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry, the sponsoring organization, said that 150,000 people had filled Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza for the event.

The largest welcome was reserved for Mr. Mendelevich, who was freed in February after spending 11 years in a Soviet prison. He had been convicted of attempting to hijack a plane to Israel.

"I am glad to be here, with you and express my gratitude for all those who remembered me in all my years of imprisonment," Mr. Mendelevich said.

12 in Good Condition After Pacific Ordeal

HONOLULU — Twelve of an original 21 persons adrift in the Pacific for two months in a 20-foot cabin cruiser were in reported good condition Monday. Nine died from starvation and dehydration before their rescue Friday.

The survivors are believed to be residents of the Gilbert Islands and include six women, five men and a 3-year-old boy. Their ordeal began March 26 when they set out on a routine trip, but the boat's engine failed and they drifted 1,300 miles.

U.S. Investigators, Psychiatrists Compile Life History of Reagan Shooting Suspect

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Government investigators are compiling a life history of John W. Hinckley Jr., not only to prove that he shot President Reagan but also to answer questions they consider likely to be asked in the future by historians and skeptics.

Since April 2, three days after the shooting of the president, Mr. Hinckley has been undergoing psychiatric examination at the Federal Correctional Institution in Butner, N.C. He has been under round-the-clock watch since last Wednesday, when he took an overdose of Tylenol, an aspirin substitute, in an apparent attempt to kill himself.

Justice Department officials said that Mr. Hinckley had been depressed, particularly since he learned that the government had rebuffed his lawyers' efforts to negotiate a plea under the Youth Corrections Act. Mr. Hinckley reached his 26th birthday Friday and thus became ineligible for sentencing as a "young adult offender."

Federal Judge William B. Bryant, the chief judge of the Federal District Court in Washington, sent Mr. Hinckley to Butner to help find answers to two basic questions: whether he is mentally competent to stand trial and whether he was sane, and therefore responsible for his actions, at the time of the shooting.

To answer those questions, the

psychiatrists must produce a detailed life history of Mr. Hinckley including his infancy and childhood, and must consider such questions as these: Did his mother have a normal pregnancy? Were his birth and delivery normal? When did he first speak and walk as a child? Did he get along with his parents and siblings? Was his social development normal?

The psychiatrists at Butner, in keeping with the protocol for such pretrial examinations, are also asking Mr. Hinckley to discuss the events before, during and after the shooting, in as much detail as possible. Their purpose, according to psychiatrists who specialize in such evaluations, is not to assess guilt but to analyze possible "distortions" in his account.

The psychiatric report to the court will be secret, but many of the findings may become public at court hearings.

Meanwhile, the FBI is continuing its effort to reconstruct Mr. Hinckley's movements since the early 1970s. Roger S. Young, an FBI spokesman, said that it had submitted to Mr. Ruff a three-volume report of more than 1,000 pages. The president was emerging from a Washington hotel on March 30 when he was shot, along with his press secretary, James S. Brady, and a Secret Service man and a District of Columbia police officer. Mr. Hinckley was seized from a group of people on a section of sidewalk reserved for the press.

Mr. Young said that the bureau had not found evidence to suggest that any conspirators were involved in the shooting. But agents keep gathering information, he said, to provide "answers for historians, archivists, researchers and those who will come up with conspiracy theories in the future."

Bureau officials say they are determined to prevent a recurrence of the type of questions that still surround the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Mr. Hinckley's attorney, Vincent J. Fuller, a lawyer with Edward Bennett Williams's firm, Williams & Connolly, has refused to discuss even routine matters related to the case. Other lawyers observed that Mr. Fuller would probably criticize the government for prejudicial pretrial publicity and that he wanted to be sure that he did not contribute to such publicity.

Mr. Fuller is expected to blame the government for releasing the text of a two-page letter found in the Washington hotel room where Mr. Hinckley had been staying in March. In the letter, Mr. Hinckley declares his love for Jodie Foster, the actress who played a prostitute in the movie "Taxi Driver," and said he wanted to impress her with his attempt to kill the president.

In view of such evidence, federal officials said, Mr. Fuller may continue his efforts to negotiate a plea for his client.

Mr. Hinckley's lawyers have not said whether they intend to raise an insanity defense.

2 Soviet Singers Are Blacklisted For Asking to Emigrate to Israel

By Anthony Austin
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Alla Ioshepe was a Jewish girl from Moscow, Stakhan Rakhimov was a Moslem boy from Uzbekistan. They met in the finals of a nationwide student singing competition, shared the first prize, fell in love, were married and began singing together.

For 12 years, Alla and Stakhan were top box-office names throughout the Soviet Union, a duo whose repertoire of popular songs was in demand on every major concert stage of the land.

Now, Alla and Stakhan sing only for friends in their Moscow apartment — banned from Soviet stages, their foreign tours canceled, their records removed from the store shelves, their videotapes erased, their voices no longer heard on the radio. An encyclopedia on the arts was held up so an entry about them could be expunged.

The reason is that two years ago they applied to emigrate to Israel. Rebukes came from Uzbekistan, where Mr. Rakhimov was a national idol. While his marriage to a Jew had seemed a bit eccentric to many of his fellow Uzbeks, it had also made him more interesting. The Uzbek authorities had conferred on her as well as her husband the title Honored Artist of the Republic.

But now, Mr. Rakhimov recounted in an interview, emissaries began arriving in Moscow from Tashkent, the Uzbek capital, taxing him with betrayal of his people.

"They regarded me as having fallen in the clutches of a Zionist band," Mr. Rakhimov said. "They said, 'Let your wife go. Divorce her. We will forgive and forget.' I said no."

Then, he said, they began to work on his aged mother in Tashkent, a People's Artist of Uzbekistan who had once been as famous as her son was to become.

"When that did not work," said Miss Ioshepe, "we began receiving threatening phone calls. One day our daughter, Tanya, answered the phone. The voice said, 'Tell Stakhan that his murderer has arrived

from Tashkent.' A few days later I answered the phone and a man said, 'Let him remember what we said.'"

Their daughter, then 18, was studying in the psychology department of Moscow University. Mr. Rakhimov went with her to the department to ask for the references that must accompany an application to emigrate.

"The woman who received us looked stupefied," Mr. Rakhimov recounted. "She said to Tanya, 'Why are you going? Stay. We'll find a good dormitory for you. We'll help you financially. After all, you won't be the first orphan in the Soviet Union.'"

"I said, 'Wait a minute, what are you saying? I'm her father and I think I'm still alive.' She waved me away as though that didn't matter."

Tanya was taken before the university committee of the Communist Youth League. The university sent the parents an official document saying their daughter had been "expelled as unworthy of the high calling of a Soviet student." On the other side, it listed her latest grades — all "excellent" except one, which was "good."

"I entreated them to let her finish her course while we waited for our visas, but they wouldn't," Miss Ioshepe said. "With all this pressure, she had a nervous breakdown and spent a month in a hospital." Last Nov. 14, their visa application was refused. Miss Ioshepe's parents, who had applied at the same time, were granted permission to leave, but, being old and in poor health, they were afraid to go alone and did not want to break up the family.

Since then, according to the couple, there have been hints that Miss Ioshepe and her daughter could be cleared for emigration if they left without her husband.

Genscher to Visit Spain

BONN — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will pay a two-day official visit to Spain beginning on June 11, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday.



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Première, Business Class or Economy. Throughout your trip Air France is at your service. It's not for nothing that the French for goodness means see you again.

AIR FRANCE FOR HOSPITALITY.

Dangerous Vacuum in Dacca

For the last five years it has been the conventional wisdom that Gen. Ziaur Rahman was the sole guarantor of stability and the prime force for economic and political progress in Bangladesh, the world's second poorest country. Now Gen. Zia is dead, the victim of a failed coup attempt whose motives are still obscure. It may be that the most significant tribute to his tenure as benevolent dictator to 90 million Bangladeshis was the failure of the coup. Most of the army remained loyal to the government and there was no popular uprising in support of his bloody overthrow.

Although Gen. Zia was widely regarded as a good, intelligent, honest man who was holding his own against extraordinary odds in managing the national and foreign affairs of his desperately poor country, there were no assurances that he had institutionalized his rule. There is no guarantee of that yet, of course, but the fact that the army rallied to support the government is encouraging.

It should also be remembered that Gen. Zia was the beneficiary of a coup in which Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founding father of Bangladesh, and many members of his family were slaughtered; that corruption flourished under his rule despite the fact that he was personally irreproachable, and that even though good weather during his years as president prevented a disaster in Bangladesh's agricultural economy, grinding poverty

remained the most prominent characteristic of the country.

There's no telling what the future holds. The return from India of Hasina Wazed, Sheikh Mujib's daughter, to head her father's Awami League Party, complicates the political scene, especially now that Gen. Zia is dead.

According to press reports, Mrs. Wazed has been arrested. But if she is allowed to stay and participate in politics, relations with India could become the critical factor in determining the outcome of a post-Zia power struggle, if there is one. The general who staged the coup was said to have been anti-Indian; there is a dispute between the two countries over an island in the estuary that forms part of their border, and there is substantial anti-Indian sentiment among the fundamentalist Moslems of Bangladesh.

Unless a forceful leader emerges in Dacca quickly, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, a good friend of Sheikh Mujib and the protector of his daughter, could easily be tempted to mix in her neighbor's affairs. We don't know whether a return to Awami League rule would be better for Bangladesh than continued rule by Gen. Zia's Bangladesh Nationalist Party, but we have no doubt that the choice should be made by Bangladeshis.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Inflation and the Tax Bill

When President Reagan signs that tax cut later this year, how much will the average American increase his or her savings in response to it? The administration argues — vigorously — that the average taxpayer will save more of his or her income — and this assertion is central to its whole tax strategy. The future savings rate is crucial to the president's claim that his tax cut — despite the large budget deficit that would continue next year — can encourage investment without increasing inflation. In our own view, the president is mistaken. With the negotiations between the White House and Congress now apparently approaching a climax, the underlying issues of savings and investment require careful attention.

Saving equals investment, the textbook says. But the term "savings" is not quite so simple as it looks. The money that you put in the teapot is certainly savings. The profits that corporations reinvest are also savings. A country's net imports, oddly, count as savings. And most emphatically, a government budget surplus — if there were one — would be savings. The present U.S. deficit is negative savings.

The point here is that increasing any category of savings is the same as increasing any other, in its effect on investment and the financial markets. Specifically, an increase of \$1 in personal savings has the same effect for investment as a decrease of \$1 in the federal deficit.

Americans currently save about 5 percent of their after-tax income. A rise of only one percentage point next year would mean an additional \$23 billion in personal savings — with the same meaning for the nervous finan-

cial markets and investors as reducing the federal deficit almost by half. The Reagan administration is telling the business and financial crowd not to get obsessed with the federal deficit because, even though the tax cut will keep it high, relief is coming from another direction.

That's why it is essential for the administration to show that a tax cut will actually increase personal savings. Donald T. Regan, secretary of the Treasury, returned to this argument again Sunday when he appeared in a television discussion.

Is the argument persuasive? It's quite true that the famous 1964 tax cut increased the rate of saving. The country was in the third year of a tremendous boom that was rapidly raising incomes. Inflation was low and the tax cut was, as economists say, real, even after inflation, tax rates were sharply lower. But at the inflation rates that the administration itself foresees, the Reagan tax bill would offer substantial real cuts only to a small minority of wealthy taxpayers. For everyone else, it would provide very little change. Inflation would keep pushing them up into higher tax brackets nearly as fast as the tax cuts reduced the rates for each bracket.

If there is little real tax cut for the vast majority of people, savings rates won't rise. If savings don't rise, there's nothing to offset the financial pressure of continuing budget deficits. The tax cut will merely feed consumer demand, with the usual acceleration of inflation. The famous 1964 tax cut, incidentally, not only increased savings. It also pushed up interest rates — and inflation as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Clear Winner

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, who was buried in Warsaw on Sunday, became leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland as the Soviet Army was forcing Communist rule on the country after World War II. Like most of his countrymen, the primate regarded the new civil order as fundamentally alien to Polish tastes and traditions and as something imposed by a historic enemy. At the same time, he accepted a responsibility to work within the framework of the new geopolitical reality in order to tend to the spiritual needs of the faithful, which means just about everyone in Poland, and to sustain the special role of the church as the custodian of the Polish national spirit. This made him for 32 years the central figure in his church's and people's struggle with the regime. He was the clear winner.

Cardinal Wyszyński started this struggle with the conviction that Communism was not only alien but transient, a burden that God had imposed on Poland but one that would pass. This confidence flowed from his spirituality and from his sense of Polish history alike. It meant he would fight for his church and country, but it also meant he could afford to parley with the Communist

authorities and accommodate their secular requirements, secure in the knowledge that time was working against the system. In a final bow of tribute, the government declared national mourning when Cardinal Wyszyński died last Thursday, saying that he had created "a pattern of cooperation between the Catholic Church and the Socialist state," which the authorities intend to continue.

The cardinal's contribution to the peaceful revolution now taking place in Poland was overwhelming. More than any other single figure, he had nourished the national moral base — the sense that even in Socialist Poland power must be wielded justly — on which the workers' movement has made its claims. At specific turning points, he has had the judgment and authority to keep those claims within politically feasible bounds, and thus to protect the revolution against its own ardor.

His loss is a grievous one for his country. But he leaves, too, in the institution of his church, a sturdy instrument to continue his work. That one of his proteges is the pope — this pope — is another part of his enormous legacy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Mitterrand's Team

The new French Cabinet — which president and prime minister hope will be more than merely a transition stopgap — may be regarded as a homogeneous team viewed overall. The inclusion of both dogmatic Socialists such as [Jean-Pierre] Chevènement to-

gether with politicians of social democratic or even bourgeois color may be said to be evidence of President Mitterrand's success in integrating the entire democratic left. But it also creates considerable potential for future conflict.

— From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 2, 1906

WASHINGTON — The federal capital is shocked by the news that Mr. Robert Adams, Republican representative from Pennsylvania for 12 years, shot himself with suicidal intent this morning at his apartments in the Metropolitan Club. He died five hours later. It is stated that his mind had become unbalanced by the loss of most of his fortune owing to injudicious investment. Mr. Adams, 47, who was a bachelor, had recently become subjected to considerable banter by his introduction of a bill into Congress in favor of establishing a whipping-post for wife-beaters in the District of Columbia. The bill was rejected by an overwhelming majority, though President Roosevelt was in favor of it.

Fifty Years Ago

June 2, 1931

BERLIN — Important decisions for Germany's future, determining whether it will remain a parliamentary democracy or fall into the hands of a dictatorship, are to be taken soon. Next Wednesday Chancellor Brüning and Foreign Minister Julius Curtius meet with Britain's Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to thrash out the bearing of reparations upon the world economic crisis. A trial balloon thrown out by the London Daily Herald that Germany should be granted an international loan of 2,000 million marks to help her out of her financial difficulties finds no favorable response in Berlin. It would make Britain and France creditors of Germany, bringing reparations back into politics.



Help Wanted: Someone to Write That Stuff

By William Safire

Wanted, presidential speechwriter. Strong-willed enough to resolve foreign-policy differences of European-Schmidten Haigsmen and Helms-wary Reaganites, skilled enough to impose cohesion of thought while retaining the relaxed Reagan style. Passion for anonymity required. Low pay, little prestige, but big payoff on memoirs.

Last week, President Reagan gave a mish-mash of a commencement address to the West Point cadets. He served a themeless pudding on a platter of platitudes, calling for spiritual revival and promising higher pay, he delivering "shrill voices" in a determinedly unshrill voice, and proved to every doubter that the White House library contains a book of quotations.

Mr. Reagan's amiable ramble down Flirtation Walk at the military academy followed a sentimental journey to Notre Dame, where his commencement address was modeled after, but did not measure up to, a Knute Rockne locker-room pep talk.

In each case, the president spoke to the audience in front of him and ignored the multitudes behind him. Those who have been waiting for a major foreign policy address now hunger for a minor foreign policy address. The rest of the world has reason to wonder if Mr. Reagan and his aides have a unified, principled approach to foreign affairs, or if a guru named Pragmas and his followers will conduct foreign policy day to day.

Three Writers Refused

To the question "Who is writing this stuff?" the White House staff resolutely maintains "the president is writing it himself." That is the height of in-house disloyalty; at least they should assign someone other than Mr. Reagan to be scapegoat.

Three fine writers have already refused the

job of chief speechwriter. Peter Hannaford, who wrote Mr. Reagan's stirring and meaty acceptance address at the convention in Detroit last summer, prefers to build a public relations firm; Ken Khachegyan, who worked on the inaugural, likes the California life; and Bill Gavin, who did excellent campaign writing, has returned to Capitol Hill, persuaded that a writer long associated with and trusted by Mr. Reagan (such as Mr. Hannaford) is needed for that job.

That leaves Anthony Dolan, author of the election-eve television speech, who would like to be chief speechwriter but who does not yet have the clout to knock heads together in the articulation of policy. David Gergen, trained in speechwriting during the Nixon-Ford years, now has that needed clout, but prefers to be the chief of staff's chief of staff. (And I'm not answering the above and, either.)

Result: Nobody is in charge. Speeches are determined by the president's schedule, rather than the other way round, and are so unimportant that they are left to the president to fiddle with in his spare time.

Infusing Weltanschauung

What a far cry from the days of the Sherwood and Rosenman, Sorensen and Schlesinger, Price and Buchanan. Their bosses realized the "major address" was not only a means of leading but an irreplaceable tool in decision making.

Suppose Mr. Reagan wanted to articulate his approach to world affairs and to explain the danger of Communism in its final throes. Suppose he wanted to put into context his position in the Mideast, to show our European allies and Japan what they must do to earn the nuclear umbrella, and to set straight U.S. priorities in the struggle for human rights. Suppose he wanted to infuse this Weltanschauung with an understanding of international economic imperatives.

A Response: Bribery and U.S. Trade

Vice's Pious Homage to Virtue

By Philip B. Heymann

WASHINGTON — The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (discussed on this page in a May 29 article by U.S. trade representative Bill Brock) prohibits U.S. business from bribing officials of foreign governments. It is an extraordinary member of the family of post-Watergate laws. On the one hand, its existence is hardly surprising. Practically no politician or businessman will openly defend bribery of officials, even abroad. But on the other hand, it reaches only American businessmen, leaving their foreign competitors to reap the advantages of corruption at U.S. expense.

No one really knows how prevalent or necessary bribery is in various countries, because it is carried out secretly everywhere. What it costs the United States in exports can only be a guess, although it must have real costs. No one really knows whether U.S. efforts to reduce corruption are effective in, and appreciated by, Third World countries. But the response of Egypt, Mexico, Algeria and a dozen other countries suggests there are real benefits.

Against this background, one

would expect heated debate about the statute, and we've had that. What has been surprising is that the arguments never address the primary question: whether the country should be forbidding its businesses from engaging in forms of corruption open to their foreign rivals.

Center of Debate

Debate has centered instead on alleged ambiguities of the statute and uncertainties about interpretation. This is for two reasons. It has protected politicians and businessmen from having to defend corruption. And what at first seems like a sensible compromise — allowing bribery only if it is an absolutely necessary defensive response to a situation that would otherwise provide crucial and unfair advantages to foreign competitors — is probably unworkable. Bribery is far more often suspected than seen. The compromise is likely to result in damaging our foreign relations by branding as corrupt both competitors and those buying countries tolerant of corruption.

This is the context for hearings last week on a bill introduced by Sen. John H. Chafee, Republican

of Rhode Island, to amend the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The revision seeks to eliminate "interpretive problems," "ambiguities" and "confusion" for business people and regulators. It goes much further than that, however, and opens the doors for bribery by U.S. companies.

The present act is, I think, unduly harsh in holding a company criminally responsible when it has "reason to know" that a foreign national acting as its agent intends to bribe to get the business and his commission. Crimes generally require more than "reason to know" of wrongdoing.

But foreign bribes are frequently handled by well-known agent-bagmen. A bill like Sen. Chafee's, which allows the company to ignore even the clearest indications of prospective bribery in selecting its agent and arranging his commission and funding so long as it does not affirmatively authorize or openly approve bribery, will do wonders for these agents known for bribery. If the statute is to mean anything, the corporation should be responsible, at least for sizable civil penalties, if it recklessly aided or encouraged bribery.

The same gap appears regarding employees. The proposed amendment would free companies from their normal responsibility for acts their employees undertake on their behalf, so long as the company didn't "authorize" the corruption. Another provision apparently operates as a "catch-22" to immunize the bribing employee if the corporation can't be convicted, although this is less than clear in the present draft of the bill. These immunities cover not only the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act but also any other statutes violated in furtherance of the effort to bribe.

If any danger of prosecution remains, it is reduced by the ambiguous wording of exemptions for payments unlimited in amount, intended to be a "token of esteem" or to "facilitate" in customary ways performance of official duties. The exemptions should at least be limited in the dollar amounts permitted. And the bill creates a new uncertainty as to whether bribing an official to give a contract he is authorized to award is bribing him to act "in violation of the recipient's legal duty as a public servant."

If there is something to be said for and against having a statute like the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, maybe there is something to be said for having one so full of loopholes that it is half like having an act and half like not having one. But I doubt it. An act full of loopholes will, for awhile, reward the more unscrupulous U.S. companies at the expense of the more scrupulous. In the long run, it will turn into little more than the pious homage that vice pays to virtue, and that is how La Rochefoucauld defined hypocrisy.

I think Mr. Reagan is being tough to a fault. He is mortgaging his policy to a single, extreme, arbitrary and historically unproven concept of Soviet power. By so doing, he risks continued strains with friends and allies, whose politics and psyches are geared not to a Reagan-type all-or-nothing roll of the international dice but for nursing their chips and staying in the game for the long haul.

Mr. Reagan cannot expect to profit indefinitely from the still-pervasive sense that he is correcting, necessarily, for his predecessors' errors. As time goes on, Americans are bound to become more sensitive to the hedgerous and political implications of his policy. The relative consensus prevailing now may cloud it, but it will take as little as a year.

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Letters

Moslem Response

I would like to tell the world through your esteemed publication that the Moslems were also shocked and moved with sorrow and anger at the notorious attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

As a journalist from a predominantly Moslem nation — Pakistan — I would like to recall that Islam teaches brotherhood with all mankind and the Christian religion is regarded as closest to the Islam.

Not only me, but the Vatican officials themselves have witnessed the enthusiasm of Pakistanis when His Holiness visited there in February this year. The Pakistani government, which is known for its hard-line Islamic policies, announced special concessions, train and plane tickets for Pakistanis to have an audience with the pope, who was just on a three-hour stop-over. An unfortunate incident of a bomb explosion in Karachi at the time of which the pope was not aware until he left Pakistan, is seen as an act of a conspiracy by outsiders. Not by the Moslems, but by a person who acted on orders from outside.

The person who made a dirty attempt on the life of the pope in the Vatican also belongs to a nation with a Moslem majority, Turkey. These two incidents have misled the world, particularly the

press to speculate that there might be the hand of an organized Moslem group. But I would request your readers and particularly the press to view these notorious acts as the works of individual fanatics.

It is very well known that the pope is not at all a controversial figure in the Islamic world. Rather he is seen as an effective medium for Christian-Moslem unity to the benefit of all men.

The world should view the unfortunate incident at the Vatican as the work of a terrorist — more correctly a paid mercenary — not as a Turkish Moslem.

It may also be recalled that the would-be killer, Mehmed Ali Agca, is already condemned to death in his homeland as murderer of a renowned journalist, Abdi İpekçi, who himself was a Moslem and a supporter of the Palestinian cause.

VIENNA. AKHTER JAMAL.

Heretics and Mercy

Bobby Sands' dedication to freedom and independence incited the international conscience for his native land where, although elected to the Parliament by his constituency, he was nevertheless considered as a terrorist. Now in history he has joined a distinguished company of individuals who possessed the courage to commit the most

audacious act of all, namely to challenge the rule of a pontifical authority — be it political or religious.

No mercy was ever reserved for heretics since they always endangered the very foundations of the establishment. Conversely, those in power entertain the illusion that justice is attached to them by dowry.

Power corrupts while suffering purifies. Power is sustained by fear, suffering by idealism; each will destroy itself by self-seeking. Yet in the perspective of time, the sands will bury the iron butterflies.

VIENNA. LUBOR KARLIK.

Reagan's View of Russia

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The president and his chief of staff have been refining and publicizing a composite view of the Soviet Union that starts in insight but veers quickly on illusion. One can't too dogmatically in these matters, my fear is that a policy based on this view could, in the name of strength, weaken the U.S. position in the world.

The insightful aspect is that Soviet Union is two things. The one is a country in trouble and a country that starts in insight but veers quickly on illusion. It is in ideology, best economic practices, and perhaps incipiently among citizens. At the same time, it has formidable and growing military capability and a clear tendency, not a spasmodic compulsion, to test its new power globally.

The inconsistency between the two elements is only superficial. The late Vince Burke of The Los Angeles Times used to say the were two Soviet societies or economies, the open one that you could see didn't work and the secret one that produced, and well, for military.

To keep one eye on the fault lines of Soviet reality while keeping the other on the Kremlin drive for power seems to me quite sensible. It is even possible to suspect, with the administration, that the Soviet Union may be more dangerous in the period just before its internal weaknesses take an evident toll.

Soviet Mockery

But anyone who has read Soviet history has got to be a bit amused, and sobered, at the lengths to which the president and some of his aides tend to carry this otherwise prudent view.

Since the first days of the Bolshevik regime in 1917, its Western foes have been predicting its decline and eventual fall. This is usually presented as a fate arising from the regime's own inescapable contradictions. Often, as now, these Western prophecies have had to be amended by historical determinants, recalling nothing so much as past Communist predictions of the demise of capitalism. Those latter predictions, of course, were mocked for decades. The Soviet attitude now is the same.

President Reagan and his supporters burst with confidence in the American way. They portray their confidence itself as an instrument of national revival and foreign policy, and they move on easily to denunciations of the Soviet way. To the extent that this reflects a healthy appreciation of value differences, this is fine. When it becomes a banner of ideological war, however, difficulties arise.

That crusades don't promote compromises is, of course, precisely why a good number of people like the Reagan approach to the Soviet Union. They regard Moscow on the Hitler model as an indelibly adventurous power with which workable compromises are out of the question. Others, including me, take a different view: that the Soviet Union is adventurous but pragmatically so, that certain accommodations are possible and desirable, and that at least they should be given a fair try.

Keeping Pressure On

The Reagan policy allows that there may be moments along the way when practical considerations, such as the cloud of American wheat farmers or the need to accommodate allies, forces one to deal with Moscow. The basic thrust, however, calls for not dealing, for not linking the U.S. and Soviet futures at all, for keeping the pressure on.

It doesn't seem to be clear in the Reagan view whether Soviet Communism is to wither away or to be swept away or to be transformed into something else or just to be brought to heel. But there is a conviction that the regime (now 63 years old) is transient as well as illegitimate, that its economic, imperial and ethnic frailties are such that a policy of strength and endurance will pay off in a reasonable time, and that a change of regime or even a change of heart will produce a suitable partner for the United States.

I think Mr. Reagan is being tough to a fault. He is mortgaging his policy to a single, extreme, arbitrary and historically unproven concept of Soviet power. By so doing, he risks continued strains with friends and allies, whose politics and psyches are geared not to a Reagan-type all-or-nothing roll of the international dice but for nursing their chips and staying in the game for the long haul.

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Quemoy Bristles With Rhetoric As It Maintains Footing for War

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

QUEMOY — The first thing to strike a visitor's eye as he alights from the military plane are two huge signs that proclaim in bold white Chinese characters on a flaming red background "Recover the Chinese Mainland" and "Destroy the Communists."

Military transport remains the only way of reaching Quemoy and its sister island of Matsu, because the offshore islands remain fully military areas and are customarily referred to by nationalist officers as "the battlefront."

The last exchanges of gunfire took place 23 years ago, and the Communist gunners stopped their every-other-day barrages of shells loaded with propaganda leaflets in December, 1978, a few days before the United States broke diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Propaganda Shelling
The nationalist side, however, maintains its propaganda shelling of the coast of Fujian (formerly Fukien) province. Both sides continue to send aloft balloons that carry either propaganda wrapped around cookies, soap or items of clothing, or propaganda stuffed into inflated plastic toys.

Moreover, both sides still fill the air waves with propaganda slogans, propaganda music and propaganda news for as much as 20 hours a day.

"We are soldiers and we obey our commanders," replied a psychological-warfare officer when asked whether after more than three decades of unceasing propaganda belled at the limited audiences on both sides of the Taiwan Strait the words and music had not suffered from repetition.

War Footing

Quemoy, despite its 52,000 inhabitants living in five towns and 35 villages, remains on a full war footing. The number of troops stationed on the island is secret, but they are everywhere. They guard every crossroads, they are huddled into camouflaged pillboxes, they swarm through the extensive network of tunnels and trenches.

Sometimes they are seen patrolling in a field exercise; often they can be observed in such make-work projects as sweeping dried pine needles off the roadways with fresh branches cut from the same

trees. Always they seem alert, their arms are at the ready, and discipline and combat enthusiasm appear high, although none of the young soldiers has had to test their fighting mettle.

The language of the military and the signs that are everywhere are studded with the phraseology of the period when the United States appeared ready to go to war over Quemoy and Matsu if the Communists attacked.

However, by the time of the mutual defense treaty, signed in 1954 and unilaterally abrogated by the United States in 1979, Washington had already excluded the islands from the treaty's applicability.

'Sentry and Safeguard'

"We are the sentry and the safeguard of Taiwan and the Pescadore," said a young woman of the "self-defense corps," who, armed with a pommer and standing at attention, briefed a visitor.

"So that we never forget that we are not at peace but at war," replied Col. Mao Dien-ping of the military spokesman's office when asked about the officially fostered belligerent air. "The enemy can destroy our lives at any moment. We should work hard to fight against our enemies."

A television scanner that constantly observes the Communist offshore islands a mile or two away showed a number of fortified placements but little visible military activity.

The scanner showed also a number of fishing junks from the mainland side plying no more than a mile from the Nationalist coast. Nationalist fishing boats operate only off the coast that faces Taiwan, more than 100 miles eastward.

Despite the brandishing of arms and the belligerent rhetoric, Nationalist China has converted an island that was almost barren and treeless in 1949 into a richly irrigated and verdant place, where woods alternate with ample fields of sorghum and vegetables.

"When I came in 1954, it was truly a little desert," said the Rev. Bernard Druetto, a 72-year-old Franciscan missionary from Mar-seilles. "Now it is a garden."



STREET SCUFFLE — Filipino workers and students grapple with an unidentified man, center, who tried to drag away one of the demonstrators in a Manila rally calling for a boycott of the June 16 presidential election. The man, who marchers claimed was a government agent, later fired three shots into the air as he was being threatened by demonstrators.

Malaysian Prisoner Takes Center Stage For Elections After Leader's Retirement

By Reg Gratton
Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's best-known prisoner, Datuk Harun Idris, has suddenly become the center of political attention in the upcoming elections for the country's leadership after the Minister Datuk Hussein Onn's decision to retire.

Mr. Datuk Harun, former chief minister of Selangor state and once regarded as a future prime minister, was imprisoned for six years in 1978 for forgery and corruption. But even behind bars he continued to cast a shadow over the political scene.

Now with less than a month to go before the main party in the ruling coalition picks its president and deputy president — to become by custom the prime minister and his deputy — the name of Mr. Datuk Harun is once more echoing through the corridors of power.

The 56-year-old politician, regarded as the champion of the country's majority Malays in the early 1970s, has been nominated by local party branches for all the top posts in the United Malays National Organization being contested at the June 26 General Assembly.

Only three days after Mr. Datuk Hussein's announcement that he was resigning as both UMNO president and prime minister next month because of ill health, Malaysian newspapers raised the prospect that Mr. Datuk Harun would soon be pardoned and released.

Wall of Silence

An official wall of silence went up as speculation mounted on the electoral implications of his possible release. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamed, did confirm, though, that the imprisoned man had submitted an appeal to the king for a royal pardon.

The move for a pardon was led by a former prime minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, after Mr. Datuk Harun's failure to gain his freedom earlier this year on a technicality.

He had applied for release on the grounds that the sentencing judge had not specified whether his sentence of two and four years on separate convictions should run consecutively or concurrently, and should therefore be concurrent.

Mr. Datuk Harun is due for release early next year after the normal one-third remission for good conduct.

Many believe that if he stays in prison until then, he could well

help to unify United Malays National Organization by dampening the enthusiasm of those Harun supporters who have played on his image as a prisoner.

His release, whether or not he stands for office, would be likely to benefit Dr. Mahathir who is almost certain to be elected United Malays National Organization president and become prime minister.

New Legislation

However, unless he gets a full pardon new legislation would bar him as a convicted criminal from holding any office for five years.

But as the elections draw nearer the consequences of barring him are worrying United Malays National Organization leaders.

A pardon would effectively wipe his slate clean and allow him to stand.

But some diplomats believe that if he is released with a pardon, it would be on condition that he agreed to stay out of politics.

They said that, while Mr. Datuk Hussein is prime minister, he would be unlikely to allow a political renaissance of the man he himself toppled from power in the mid-1970s.

Some political analysts have also argued that an early release would

Hanoi Attacks Graft, 'Depraved' Culture

By John Laird
The Associated Press

HANOI — Six months after initiating liberal economic reforms, the Communist government has launched drives against bureaucratic graft and "depraved" culture.

Some Western diplomats say that the campaigns, which reflect a debate in the Vietnamese hierarchy on the limits of economic and personal freedom, may be the beginning of a harsher drive to ensure party control of this country of 46 million.

The economic reforms gave local production managers greater freedom from government control but also created new opportunities for graft, Western diplomats said.

Halting Embezzlement

The diplomats observe that inflation has also encouraged graft. The salaries of managers at state-run enterprises have risen only 20 percent in the last six months, while food prices have gone up almost 40 percent.

The party newspaper, Nhan Dan, kicked off the campaign against corruption on May 12 with an article headlined "Let Us Stop Collective Embezzlement." It said workers at state-run enterprises and cooperatives in 15 provincial districts had stolen 300 million dong worth of goods in the third quarter of last year — \$121 million at the official exchange rate, but \$10 million on the free market.

Nhan Dan said several enterprises refused to raise their prices as ordered by the government and continued to sell goods to their employees at outdated prices. The merchandise included bicycle chains, wool, cloth, sugar and electric fans. Subsequent articles have listed officials sentenced to between one and 15 years for corrupt practices.

"Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been quoted as saying that corruption is a big problem," a diplomat said. "This may be preparing the ground for harsher measures."

The anti-corruption move has come from security people, who are traditionally hard-line," a diplomat said. Another commented that the corruption was confined to lower-level managers and was on a much smaller scale than graft in the free market economies of other Southeast Asian countries.

Nhan Dan has said the government is also cracking down on "depraved cultural material," including "bad books." In Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), cul-

tural control teams have stopped the playing of "noxious music" and closed about 100 cafes in recent weeks, it said.

Diplomats said that the cultural drive has been going on for some time in the former capital of South Vietnam, which the Communists occupied six years ago, but that it is fairly new in Hanoi.

A Nhan Dan article said raids to control "hoarding, circulation and promotion of depraved and reactionary cultural material" had been made in several Hanoi precincts this month. It said six Hanoi residents were tried on May 26, and four of them were sentenced to between one and three years in prison.

Vietnamese policy generally calls for strict control of sound and visual media, in an attempt to foster a Communist mentality. Foreign books at Hanoi's bookstores are mostly technical, social or political works.

Vietnam Asserts U.S. Is Impeding Search for MLAs

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Radio Hanoi said that a "hostile" U.S. attitude has "seriously impeded" cooperation in the search for American servicemen missing in action from the Vietnam War.

The broadcast, monitored in Bangkok on Sunday, said Vietnamese officials informed an American delegation during talks in Hanoi last week that political conflicts were creating problems between the two countries on the issue of Americans who are still unaccounted for.

The U.S. delegation, which left the Vietnamese capital Saturday, was told that the remains of three American servicemen missing in action since the war would be returned to the United States. Sunday's broadcast said the remains would be sent back after identifications were completed.

Radio Hanoi quoted Vu Hoang, head of the Vietnamese search effort, as saying delays were caused by "U.S. collusion with the Peking expansionists," apparently referring to what he called U.S. approval of China's one-month invasion of Vietnam in the spring of 1979.

The United States has criticized the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia and has joined other countries in maintaining the ousted Cambodian regime's representative at the United Nations.

China Publishes 30,000 Copies Of Its First Newspaper in English

The Associated Press

PEKING — China's first national English-language newspaper, "China Daily," officially rolled off the presses and hit the streets Monday with Premier Zhao Ziyang saying the new publication would promote international understanding.

Initial circulation is more than 30,000 and newspaper executives say it could reach 40,000 or 50,000 within a year. "China Daily" is the first mass circulation English-language newspaper published in the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The newspaper, intended for foreign residents and tourists, is published by China's Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily, but has a separate staff. The paper covers political, economic and cultural events in China and publishes foreign and Chinese news agency reports on international events.

The paper has been published for the last month on a trial basis, with the assistance of foreign journalists and experts in typography, layout and production. The newspaper accepts advertising from foreign and Chinese enterprises, and executives say their aim is to eventually make a profit. The daily now receives a government subsidy.

Giuseppe Pella, Italian Economist, Dies

New York Times Service

ROME — Giuseppe Pella, 79, a Christian Democratic legislator and economist who briefly served as premier of Italy as well as foreign minister, died Sunday after a brief illness.

Mr. Pella, who was born to a family of sharecroppers in the rice belt of Piedmont in northwestern



Giuseppe Pella

OBITUARIES

Italy, became an economist and served in several Cabinet posts, including five months as premier in 1953-54.

He held the Economic Ministry in Italy from 1947 to 1952 and was foreign minister in 1957-58 and again in 1959-60. He served for 22 years in the Chamber of Deputies, two terms in the Senate and was budget minister from 1960-62.

A man known for his old-world courtesy, Mr. Pella became premier and budget minister in 1953 after Italy had been without a government for 48 days following the resignation of Alcide De Gasperi, a Christian Democratic leader who had headed every Italian government for the previous 7 1/2 years.

Within a few weeks of assuming office, Mr. Pella faced a dispute with Yugoslavia over Trieste. After a blunt speech by Tito, Mr. Pella ordered a division to be deployed on the eastern border and sent the navy steaming up the Adriatic. A year later, another Italian government came to terms with Belgrade and re-occupied Trieste.

The Pella government lasted

barely five months and was marked by squabbles between Mr. De Gasperi and the Christian Democratic leadership. Thereafter, Mr. Pella had a feeble following within the party but was popular with Christian Democratic voters.

A strict conservative in his financial views, he was the dogged defender of the lira in the financial confusion of Europe after World War II.

In the postwar De Gasperi government, whenever Mr. Pella's policies came under attack as too conservative, Mr. De Gasperi would change his title, from minister of

finance to minister of treasury or budget, but his work remained the same.

Mr. Pella was born in Valdengo, where his father, Luigi, and his mother, Virginia Bona, willed a bare existence from a 16-acre plot of land.

Carl Vinson

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. (UPI) — Former Rep. Carl Vinson, 97, who served a record 50 years and one month in the House of Representatives, died Monday.

Rep. Vinson was elected to Congress in 1914 and served until 1965. After he retired, Richard M. Nixon, then president, named the fourth nuclear-powered carrier after him.

As chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Rep. Vinson earned the nickname "Mr. Defense" for his determination to make the United States a military power second to none.

Rep. Vinson served under eight presidents from Woodrow Wilson to Lyndon B. Johnson and outlived them all. "I'm keeping busy and trying to wear out instead of rusting out," he said after his retirement.

Born Nov. 18, 1883, in a small farming community near Milledgeville, Rep. Vinson began his long career in public life in 1905 when he was appointed Baldwin County prosecutor. He was elected to the state legislature in 1909 and then served as House speaker pro tem during his second term.

He was elected to Congress Nov. 3, 1914, to fill an unexpired term and was re-elected for 26 consecutive terms.

Henry Blanke

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Henry Blanke, 79, who produced the 1930s and 1940s film classics "The Story of Louis Pasteur," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Juggler," "The Petrified Forest," "Jezebel," "The Adventures of Robin Hood" and "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre," died Thursday of a heart attack.

Frank Altschul

STAMFORD, Conn. (AP) — Frank Altschul, 94, an investment banker and philanthropist, died Friday.

India Launches Its 2d Satellite

The Associated Press
NEW DELHI — India has launched a satellite into orbit in the second successful launch by an Indian-built rocket, United News of India reported.

In a report from Sriharikota Space Center, about 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Madras, the news agency said the satellite, called Rohini, was launched on Sunday by a 78-foot (24-meter), four-stage rocket. The launch had been scheduled for May 22 but was postponed by electrical problems. Rohini is scheduled to orbit the Earth every two hours and will photograph India's land surface.

Romanian Seeks Swiss Asylum

The Associated Press

BERN — A member of the Bucharest Opera, who participated in the Lausanne Music Festival, asked for asylum in Switzerland Monday, according to the Swiss Justice Ministry.

Lausanne newspaper reports said that eight out of more than 200 musicians, dancers and singers from Romania had chosen not to return to Bucharest on Saturday. A Justice Ministry spokesman said, however, that authorities so far were not aware of the existence of others in addition to the 43-year-old company member who had requested asylum, whom was not identified.

The Tribune de Lausanne newspaper said two singers, two dancers and four musicians had refused to return to Romania. It said one, a young violinist who left a wife and child in Romania, claimed in an interview that he had waited seven years for a chance to leave his country.

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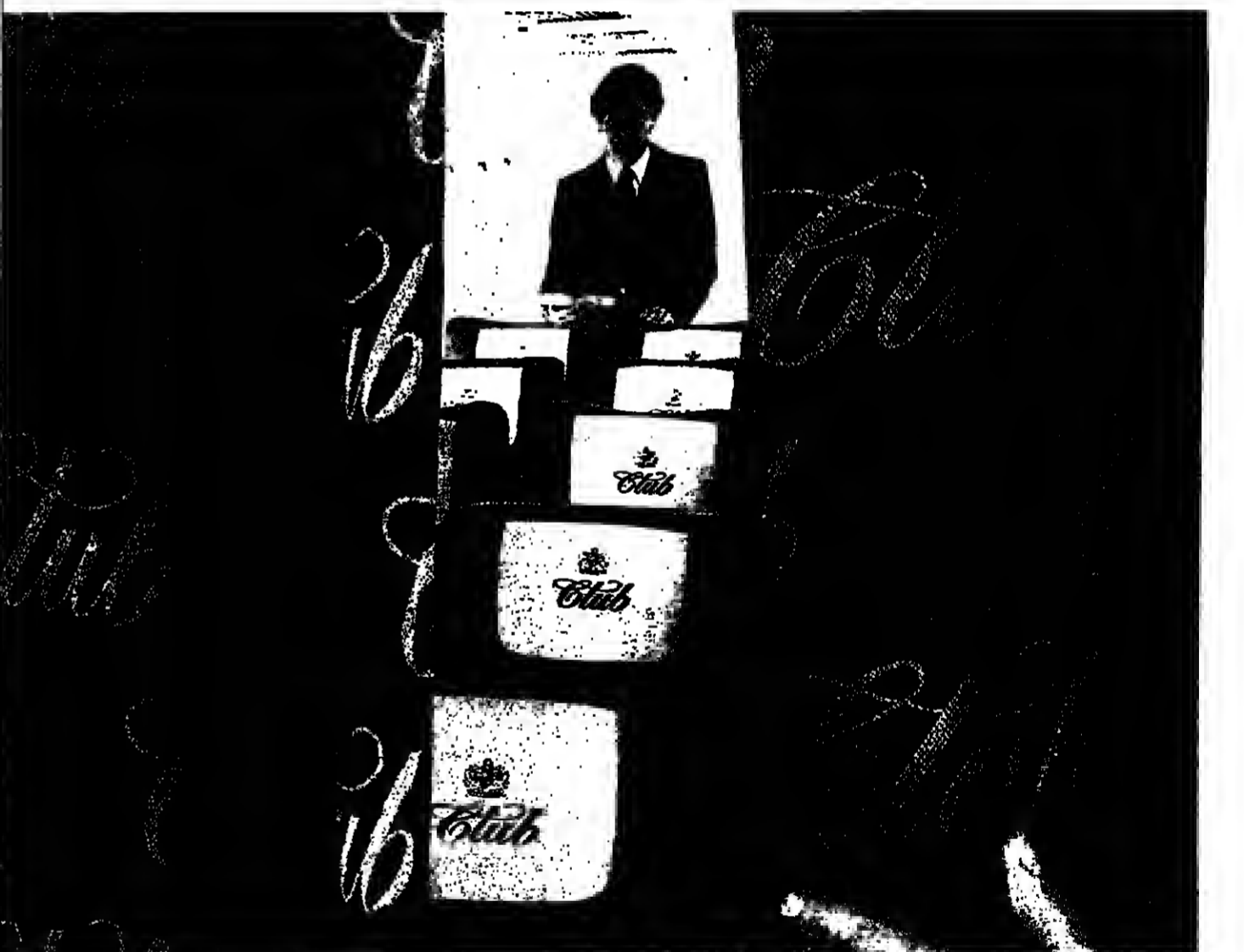
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Hospital Deaths Disturb Town in California

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

PERRIS, Calif. — "It's a mystery, all right, but other than going slower past the cemetery when they were doing the exhumations, I haven't noticed things are too much different, day to day," said Penny Brechtel, executive secretary of the Perris Valley Chamber of Commerce.

She paused a moment, then had another thought: "Well, one thing's for sure. Now Perris is on the map."

This desert town southeast of Los Angeles has been on the map since 25 elderly men and women died mysteriously from March 8 to April 22, most of them between 1 a.m. and 4 a.m., in the intensive-care unit of the financially troubled Community Hospital of the Valleys. The number of deaths was more than six times greater than the hospital previously averaged for such a period.

As part of an investigation into the deaths at the 36-bed facility, the only hospital in Perris, was closed in May by the state authorities, who charged it with a variety of operating abuses that were "inimical to the health and welfare" of patients.

Elderly Residents

Many of the 6,675 residents of this community are elderly, and the subject of medical care is often on their minds. For now, people who need hospital care are driving to Hemet and Riverside, both about 18 miles (29 kilometers) away.

Jim Adams, an insurance man who is on the City Council, said that new owners were being sought for the hospital, which has declared bankruptcy, and that he was hopeful it could reopen under better management.

Many residents of Perris like to call the town a "poor man's Palm Springs." It has much the same climate — clear skies, cool winters and hot, dry summers — as Palm Springs, which is 40 miles to the east.

But you do not have to be a mil-

lionaire to live in Perris or in neighboring towns like Hemet and Sun City. Residents here are more likely to live in a mobile home, one of thousands of the factory-built dwellings that have sprouted in the desert hereabouts.

To some visitors, Perris has the dreary look of monotonous barracks situated amid a bleak desert. Yet most of the residents interviewed said they loved the desert and their lives here. And, they pointed out, there are not many other places in California where a home can be bought for less than \$30,000.

Wade Anthony came to Califor-

nia in 1936 from Oklahoma and, like many of his neighbors, says he is proud to be called an "Okie."

"I'm one of those who came with a luggage trailer and a roll of bedding sticking out of it," he recalled. "I didn't have much and I wasn't educated, and I was lucky to get a job for \$1 a day."

But Mr. Anthony, now 77, became a construction electrician, and 12 years ago he and his wife, Lucille, bought a 900-square-foot mobile home for \$7,000. He estimates it is now worth \$30,000.

Several weeks ago, Mrs. Anthony was taken to the Community Hospital of the Valleys for treatment of heart trouble. She died April 22, and her death is one of those under investigation.

"Her heart just quit," said Mr. Anthony, who had been married 57 years. "I don't blame anybody. Everything was on the up and up. I'm satisfied." Still, he said, he occasionally wonders what really happened.

The other person is a physician who supervised the intensive-care unit at the hospital in Perris and signed the death certificates of most of the people whose deaths are under investigation. He has refused to discuss the case with investigators.

U.S. Dairyman Wins Suit Over Charged Cows

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind. — A dairy farmer who claimed his cows got an electric shock every time they gave milk has won a \$581,000 damage suit against the manufacturer of his milking equipment.

Attorneys for Babson Brothers Co. of Oak Brook, Ill., said they would appeal the judgment awarded last week to Leon Tippin of Putnam County, Ind.

Mr. Tippin said 30 of his 175 cows died before he discovered the problem in his milking parlor. He also contended reduced milk production forced him to sell 146 more cows than normal, at a loss of \$1,000 each.

"The faster the cows gave milk, the stronger a shock they got," Mr. Tippin said. His suit charged that the milking machines were improperly grounded, and he said that until an electrician made repairs, the cows "constantly kicked at the machines. More than once a cow bolted right through a gate and out of the parlor."

Turkish Leftists Said Broken Up By Police, Army

ISTANBUL — Turkish police and military investigators have broken up 28 leftist terrorist groups since the military takeover last September, according to a Turkish newspaper.

The daily paper Milliyet said in its weekend edition that Turkish security forces first captured the militants, and then gradually the leading members, of the 28 armed groups fighting to establish Marxist rule in the country.

Following the military seizure of power, police and military forces launched a nationwide anti-terrorism drive that netted an estimated 30,000 suspected members of extreme rightist and leftist organizations.

Milliyet reported most of the leftist terror bands were active in urban centers and some of them refrained from terrorist acts following the coup by Gen. Kenan Evren, chief of staff.

Quoting police sources, Milliyet said many of the armed subversive groups split from the Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA), active in the early 1970s.

U.K. to Probe Police in Yorkshire Killings

LONDON — The British home secretary, William Whitelaw, Monday set up an independent inquiry into the five-year police hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper, the man imprisoned last month for murdering 13 women.

Truck driver Peter Sutcliffe was sentenced to life imprisonment May 22 for the 13 killings in northern England between 1975 and 1980. Police questioned Mr. Sutcliffe nine times during the hunt for the killer but did not regard him as a major suspect.

Electric utilities at Edison Electric Institute. "Property rights go from the ground up; they do not run horizontally."

If the Clean Air Act was one of the most urgent concerns for participants of the For Spacious Skies conference, others like Charles Roth, director of education for the Massachusetts Audubon Society, tried to explain why people seldom notice the sky above them.

"We may unconsciously try to ignore the sky because it tends to be humble to us," Mr. Roth said. As Mr. Borden says, "Some people will say, 'Yeah, I see the sky; there are a couple of clouds and there's some blue. So what? The same people probably think Bo Derek is just flesh, bone and a hank of hair."

Conference on the Sky Urges Americans to Look Up

By Eleanor Randolph
Los Angeles Times Service

GRAND CANYON, Ariz. — Jack Borden, a former radio talk show host from Boston, has come here with a space mission. Where you can glance down at some of the most spectacular scenery on earth, he wants to convince Americans to look up and notice the sky.

Over the weekend Mr. Borden convinced about 100 top national experts on astronomy, philosophy, celestial art, weather and especially air pollution to come to the Grand Canyon to discuss the planet's atmosphere.

"Our mission is to get people interested in the sky the way Jacques Cousteau got people interested in the water," Mr. Borden said at his For Spacious Skies conference,

sponsored in part by the National Park Service.

While Mr. Borden's conference included paintings and photographs of the heavens, participants mostly heard reasons why ordinary people don't notice the sky anymore. A variety of philosophers and scientists said people fear the sky; they have forgotten it or they can no longer see it.

Smoke Fills Park

More troubling for some was a report by Dr. Richard Briceland, associate director for science and technology at the National Park Service, that the skies above the nation's parks are threatened by external air pollution. "Air pollution, like water pollution, does not respect boundaries," said Mr.

Briceland. He showed a series of slides from Arches National Park near Moab, Utah, taken between 7:45 and 9:45 one morning. The park's vista slowly filled with smoke, which Mr. Briceland said came from a uranium mill near the park.

Richard Ayres, chairman of a coalition of environmentalists fighting revisions of the Clean Air Act, said that such vistas now are inadequately protected. The present law says that if a vista is considered protected, the states involved must decide whether facilities outside the park should be allowed to send their air pollution over the park boundaries.

"We think that law is clearly illegal," countered Jack Taylor, environmental program manager of

Electric utilities at Edison Electric Institute. "Property rights go from the ground up; they do not run horizontally."

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Personalities

Grand Duchess Crespin After 30 Years in Opera

By Gladys Bourdain
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Regine Crespin paced at the rear of the Salle Gaveau as, one after the other, the students of the Conservatoire National Supérieur de Musique's vocal department went onstage to sing the obligatory two arias and one song in competition.

The soprano sat, stood up, sat, went to the ladies' room, returned, terribly nervous because three of her women students were among the 18 competing for the prizes that would affect their future at the school.

"I suffer more for them than before one of my own performances," Crespin said with a grin as she waited for her "children" to sing.

At the end of the second day, there was an hour's wait for the jury of seven to make its choices, and Crespin fretted over a pot of tea at a nearby cafe. Finally, the results: top prize for women to one of Crespin's students and a second prize to each of the other two.

"Think how lucky we are," she said to a fellow singer-teacher. "To have a career like this and to be able to pass on what we spent 25 years learning." To the others she said, "I'm so happy I started teaching while I still sing, because I have learned a lot from trying to explain things to my students."



Regine Crespin in Gerolstein.

Crespin said, "I sang several performances of 'Grande Duchesse' in Toulouse during three weeks in April and May, and during the series I had to sing the First Princess in [Poulenc's] 'Dialogues of the Carmelites' with the Metropolitan Opera tour. I sang in Cleveland on a Saturday, in Toulouse on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the next Saturday sang the Princess in Boston. Since we all were playing nuns in 'Dialogues' my colleagues named me 'Our Lady of the Concorde.'"

The Poulenc opera was Crespin's first role to English, and although she was the only foreigner in an otherwise American cast, reviewers remarked that she was the only one who could be understood.

"I worked hard on that part," she said. "At first I thought my French accent would go away when I sang. Then I started rehearsing and I found out — it was really difficult to say 'it is' and not 'est-ee.' And when 'it' was followed by an 's' I was really lost. I don't know how many days it took me to say 'Mother Superior.'"

"I've always been careful with diction because I remember going to the opera as a young girl when everything in France was sung in French, and yet I couldn't understand what the singers were saying. This stuck in my head — to be understood as much as you can."

Anniversary in Opera

This year Crespin is celebrating her 30th anniversary in opera, and a three-disc retrospective album has been released. Fans have written to her asking angrily why the Paris Opera doesn't arrange a gala evening for her, but she shrugs it off.

What does bother her is that Jacques Chancel — whose long television programs are devoted to celebrities in a kind of "This Your Life" tribute — was to do a show about her and then drop it. "It was very unkind of that," she said. "Without making any comparison — and even if I like him — if they fete the 10 years of Enrico Macias on stage, they can do the 30 years of Regine Crespin. don't you think so?"

Some people recognize that Crespin has brought honor to her country on stages throughout the operatic world and even aboard ship in the Mediterranean. She has been promoted to officer in the French Legion of Honor. The government hopes to subsidize some concert tours — Egypt and China are being mentioned. A large publishing house has asked her to write a book about her life and career.

But uppermost in her mind the other day was the hope that she will have a little free time in October so she can manage an evening at the Olympia music hall to hear Yves Montand.

Not a Stereotype

Crespin is at once a confirmation and contradiction of the stories one hears about opera stars. She does live well, has several furs, keeps a hot tub or two of champagne to her refrigerator ("It's the best-tasting cologne and the best drink"), has masses of fresh flowers in her living room and avoids drafts.

But the French diva also likes to dance at discotheques, enjoys a game of poker, smokes more than her friends think she should ("I don't inhale," she swears), and has a large repertoire of raunchy jokes, which she tells with great style.

Crespin reads constantly — biographies, psychoanalytic case histories, science fiction; — she can recite from memory long passages from the works of Marcel Pagnol in their mutual native Provençal accent — is a dedicated film buff and enjoys playing games, which, if deduction or reasoning is involved, she usually wins.

A friend told of a summer afternoon at poolside when Crespin taught someone the deductive tactics of the game called Mastermind while waiting for her Scrabble opponent to think of a word. "There's room at my other elbow," she said. "Who wants to play backgammon?"

That's the summertime Crespin. From fall through spring she spends five hours a day, three days a week, at the conservatory pass-

Teaching Acting

requires guidance in developing his natural gift. Let us be polite and not mention names, but some great actors have been known to loaf after 'acting' repeating a set style, whatever the role, until audiences can anticipate every move, every gesture, every reading. They simply do the same number over and over again and it becomes obvious and stale. They don't grow. They don't bother. They live on a well-known name and past success.

"Many established stars know better, in particular those who have much film work, for the majority of film producers want to sell the same thing again and again. In Hollywood, repeating prevails and is practically the law. It deadens the actor. The wiser stars know they must keep in trim, as athletes must, and they come to the studio for exercise as athletes work out in the gym. They may try scenes in plays or films they are scheduled to do or they may want to experiment with scenes that are not related to their next vehicles. They want to expand their range."

For 10 years John Strasberg was general director of the Lee Strasberg Institute, which has quarters in New York and Hollywood, and now he has his own program for professional acting training, which he calls "The Real Stage." Aside from interpretation or orals, its agenda embraces vocal training, corporal discipline and expression, and is followed with a course in mime, fencing, kung fu, aerobics, judo and karate.

Four years ago Jose-Luis Gomez of the National Theater of Madrid invited John Strasberg to be guest professor for his company. Strasberg knew little Spanish, but this was not regarded as essential and he worked through interpreters and to his boss's satisfaction.

In his classes in Paris, "I have 25 pupils, most of them professional players, and 10 spectators are al-

John Strasberg's First Aid for Striving Performers

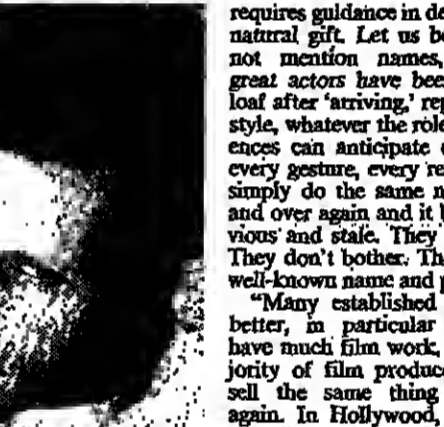
By Thomas Quinn Curtis
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — John Strasberg, actor, director and teacher, is touring Europe to give two-week crash courses on the development of acting technique.

Gentle-mannered but assured, he resembles a university undergraduate, with a boyish appearance that belies his 40 years. His father is Lee Strasberg, the renowned pedagogue of the Actor's Studio whose pupils have included Marlon Brando, Marilyn Monroe, Julie Harris, Jo Van Fleet, Karl Malden, Al Pacino, Robert De Niro, Meryl Streep and James Dean.

As these and others have had conspicuous success, especially in film, novice thespians from Europe as well as the United States are anxious to sign up for the magic courses at the Actor's Studio, believing that the master of "The Method," as Lee Strasberg has been termed, can bestow the key to fame and fortune.

John Strasberg studied under his father and served as his assistant on a production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" in London and New York. He has profited by the experience and agrees with his father's teaching principles, but his application of The Method is less complex. The senior Strasberg's training is of almost psychoanalytical investigation and profundity, while the son's approach might be likened to immediate first-aid for striving performers.



John Strasberg

lowed to attend. The students who participate select their own material: a great deal of Chekhov, some Shakespeare and, I notice, scenes from plays by the younger German dramatist.

"Here is an example of the working pattern. This morning a young couple did a bit of 'Macbeth,' Act I, Scene 7, in which Lady Macbeth comes to find why Macbeth has left the banquet table as he meditates on the murder of Duncan.

"She entered and began to berate him from across the performing space as though she were delivering a lecture, a very theatrical one. That wouldn't do. She is speaking to him in a hurried conference. They must be close. Then as they bicker and he is reluctant to commit the murder she grows increasingly ferocious. I suggested that she slap his face to emphasize her insistence and to spur him to action.

"Perhaps to directing a film I wouldn't have told him what she was going to do and he would be taken by surprise, but that type of tactic that sometimes is effective on the screen is not for the theater. On the stage, harmony in acting is necessary to sustain a play, while a film is a collection of scenes."

Strasberg, though following in his father's footsteps, does not have the time on this European jaunt to impose his program of training in its entirety. What he is doing with a series of two-week sessions is to demonstrate to actors the possibilities of their full development and the potentials of their demanding art.

After Paris, his schedule took him to Spain, Italy and West Germany. On his travels he is competing his first play, which is to be produced on Broadway next season. He said that he has no title in mind as yet, but that the play is a drama in a modern setting.

Piano Competition

Schub Wins the Cliburn

By Harold C. Schonberg
New York Times Service

FORT WORTH, Texas — Andre-Michel Schub, 28-year-old pianist from New York, has won the Sixth Van Cliburn International Piano Competition. With his victory goes a cash award of \$12,000, a recording contract and two years of important appearances in the United States, Europe and the Far East.

Sharing second place were Panayis Lyras, 27, of New York, and Santiago Rodriguez, 29, of Columbia, Mo. The fourth-place winner was Jeffrey Kahane, 24, of Los Angeles. Fifth was Christopher O'Riley, 25, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and sixth was Zhu Daming, 29, of Peking, China.

Schub also won the \$1,000 award for the best chamber-music performance. Rodriguez was awarded the prize of a gold watch from Neiman-Marcus for the best performance of Leonard Bernstein's "Touches," a required piece for all of the semifinalists.

When the computer tallied the votes, Schub was the clear winner, by far. It was felt by the majority of the jury that of the 39 original contestants from 17 countries, Schub was the most professional, the most finished artist, the most dependable. He had played all parts of the Van Cliburn Competition with the solidity and assurance of the seasoned professional he is.

Born in France, Schub came to New York with his family when he was 8 months old. In New York his teacher was Jascha Zayde. He went to Princeton University for a year, and then to the Curtis Insti-

Opera in Glyndebourne

Small Is Beautiful for Rossini 'Barber'

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — Attending "The Barber of Seville," the first new production of this season's annual Glyndebourne Opera Festival, was to be reminded of how much this buffa masterpiece gains from performance in a small house in an intimate environment, especially when so well sung, so well acted and so well played.

This is a characteristic Glyndebourne production, with mostly young, not yet famous singers, carefully rehearsed by John Cox, the festival's longtime director of production, and with Sylvain Cambreling, recently appointed principal conductor of the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels, making a Glyndebourne debut, and imaginatively designed by William Dudley.

A characteristic touch, too, that the title role should be sung by John Rawnsley, whose operatic career began six years ago when he joined the Glyndebourne chorus, and who has worked his way up since then in secondary roles, and in principal roles with the Glyndebourne touring company.

This was his first Figaro, and he played and sang it with enormous gusto and humor, earning the ovation of the evening with a "Largo al factotum" replete with high G's and even high A's that many a tenor might envy. Glyndebourne has been a launching pad for a number of important singers, and Rawnsley may well follow in their trajectory.

The Rosina is (through June 20) the American mezzo soprano Maria Ewing, who has already made a name for herself on the continent as Cherubino, most notably in Salzburg in 1976 and again last year. This is her first Rosina, and certainly not her last, finely and accurately sung and nicely acted, a certain finger-

Opera in Glyndebourne

Small Is Beautiful for Rossini 'Barber'

ing gancherie rather adding to an endearing characterization. She will be replaced beginning June 22 by the Israeli mezzo Zehava Gal.

A good deal has been made here of the fact that having Rosina sung by a mezzo rather than a soprano gives it the kind of voice that Rossini had in mind, and it was, indeed, a pleasure to hear the aria he wrote for the lesson scene rather than the conventional interpolation, especially when so well sung.

But Ewing's is not really that kind of role: contralto, lacking the rich, baritone lower register now so sadly out of fashion. Like most mezzos today, she has more at the upper end of the range than the lower, and it would not be surprising to see her follow the example of her American mezzo sisters, Grace Bumbard and Shirley Verrett, in moving upward into the soprano category.

High-Voiced Bartolo

The buffo roles are in the fine Italian hands of Claudio Desderi as Bartolo and Ferruccio Fudinetto, and here it would seem that the producer may have erred in casting Bartolo with a high baritone rather than a basso buffo, and in making him young enough and vigorous enough to leave one wondering at Rosina's pejorative references to him in her discourse with Almaviva. No traditional doddering ogre he, and the production suffers accordingly.

Almaviva is sung with much style, especially in mezza voce and head voice, and with much charming verve by another Italian, Max-Rene Cosetti, a familiar and justly admired figure at Glyndebourne.

The season continues through Aug. 11, with a new production of Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (from June 21) and revivals of earlier productions of "The Marriage of Figaro," "Fidelio" and "Ariadne auf Naxos."

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Toyota Motor Announces Record Share Offer

TOKYO — Toyota Motor said Monday it will soon offer 70 million new shares through public subscription to raise its capital to 91.5 billion yen (\$410 million) from the present 88 billion. Payment will be required on July 31 at a price yet to be established.

Toyota shares were quoted Monday up 30 yen at 1,130. The public offering would thus raise about 70 billion yen at the present price — the largest sum ever raised by a Japanese manufacturer. The record is 50 billion yen raised by Matsushita Electric in an offering last November.

The proceeds will help finance capital outlays totaling 280 billion yen in fiscal 1981, the company said. It expects pre-tax profit for the business year ending this month of between 110 and 120 billion yen, down from 143 billion a year earlier, on sales of a record 3.40 trillion yen.

Zimbabwe Minister Excludes Nationalization

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's minister of mines, Maurice Nyagumbo, was quoted Monday as saying that mining companies operating in the country need not fear state takeover.

Reacting to a nationalization call from union leaders, Mr. Nyagumbo said in an interview in the Salisbury newspaper The Herald that nationalization was against government policy. He appealed to mining companies to carry on their work without concern.

"Nationalization for the sake of it is a form of racism and we don't want it," Mr. Nyagumbo said. "We fought against racism and we don't want it practiced in reverse. That is our stand. It is the stand of the government."

UAE Minister Urges 18-Month OPEC Freeze

LONDON — Oil Minister Mansour bin Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates has called for an 18-month price freeze by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, arguing the exporters could be in danger of pricing their oil out of the market and that OPEC needs time to reconsider its strategies.

He told a London energy symposium that the current OPEC price might be close to being realistic and that possibly "We should take it easy from now on."

Meanwhile, the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said Monday that OPEC's 10 percent production cut agreed to by 10 of the 13 exporters stands a good chance "of having zero overall impact." The oil industry newsletter said the published cut of 1.25 million to 1.5 million barrels a day dwindles to an actual cut of under 500,000 barrels — about two percent of OPEC output — when matched against current low output levels.

Swiss Metal-Industry Health Seen Improving

ZURICH — Swiss engineering and metal-industry business in 1980 largely returned to the healthier levels of the mid-1970s after years of difficulties caused by recession and an overvalued Swiss franc, the Swiss Engineering Association said Monday.

In a review of 200 firms, it said the industry once more had a solid basis for the future, thanks largely to stabilization of exchange rates. Order inflow rose 1.2 billion francs (\$378.4 million) to 15.2 billion in 1980, and exports increased 2.4 billion francs to 22.1 billion, the association said.

Independents Complain of Belgian Steel Aid

BRUSSELS — The European Independent Steelmakers Association, EISA, called on the EEC Commission on Monday to ensure that a restructuring of the Belgian steel industry conforms to its regulations.

An EISA communique bitterly criticized the Belgian government's approval of a proposal to merge the country's two biggest steel firms, Cockerill and Heilmann-Sambre, and to allow for \$290 million of urgent state aid to cover future losses of the merged company.

Such a move, EISA said, ran counter to all the recent efforts by the European Economic Commission and Eurifor, the EEC steelmakers association, to set up an agreement aimed at shoring up steel prices.

BP Plugs North Sea Well After Oil Discovery

LONDON — British Petroleum said Monday it had plugged one of its North Sea wells after encountering oil in pre-Cretaceous sands.

It said the well, south of the main Ninian oil field, was tested by wireline methods. The structure is expected to be drilled again later this year, it added.

Delors Criticizes U.S. on Interest Rates

PARIS — French Finance Minister Jacques Delors has strongly criticized the U.S. policy of keeping interest rates high to fight domestic inflation.

He told the annual congress of the International Forum Club on Saturday that the use of interest rates to fight inflation is worsening the current economic slump and disrupting markets, and he warned that if the U.S. policy lasts too long it could have serious social and political effects in Europe.

High interest rates are also disrupting currencies, he said, advocating an international monetary system balanced between floating rates and fixed parities.

The finance minister also said that the present level of the French franc helps safeguard the competitiveness of the French economy.

Chinese Puzzle Simplified by Canadian Bank

PARIS — The Bank of Nova Scotia, which boasts long-established ties to China, had a delicate problem.

Seeking expansion in Asia by opening a branch in Taiwan, the bank was fearful of jeopardizing mainland links which, among other things, had provided opportunities to finance Canadian wheat sales to China.

Bank executives, according to R. W. Hale-Sanders, assistant general manager of Nova Scotia's London office, were called to a brainstorming session to find a diplomatic solution.

Said Mr. Hale-Sanders, "The bank decided finally to approach Peking officials and ask if it would be all right to open a branch in their province of Taiwan." The Chinese could not have been more pleased, he said. As for the Taiwanese, "they were simply happy to do business."

Occidental To Acquire Iowa Beef

By Robert E. Dallos
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Occidental Petroleum has reached a preliminary agreement to acquire Iowa Beef Processors, the biggest beef processor in the United States, in an all-stock transaction valued at about \$825 million, an Occidental spokesman said Monday.

The company said both boards had agreed in principle. The acquisition, if successful, will be the largest in many years by the Los Angeles-based oil giant and will diversify it in a new direction — the food industry.

The terms provide for the exchange of 1,328 Occidental common shares and 0.385 share of a new series of Occidental voting non-convertible preferred for each of Iowa Beef's 10 million outstanding common shares. Based on Occidental's closing price Friday, the securities to be issued would be worth about \$774 million.

The deal is expected to be completed within four months. If not, either party can terminate it. Iowa Beef may terminate the deal sooner if the price of Occidental common drops below \$25 and Occidental may terminate it if the price of Occidental common rises above \$33.

Unlike an unsuccessful Occidental move three years ago to swap \$800 million worth of its stock for Mead Corp., which was fought off by the forest-products firm, the proposed merger with Iowa Beef has received a friendly reception.

David H. Murdock, the Los Angeles financier who is Iowa Beef's biggest shareholder, has said he will vote his 19-percent holding in favor of the proposed merger. Mr. Murdock is the sole shareholder of Pacific Holding Corp., which holds nearly 2 million shares of Iowa Beef through a subsidiary, International Mining Corp.

Mr. Murdock's holdings would be exchanged under the tax-free swap for about \$145 million worth of Occidental securities. This is more than triple the per-share price that Mr. Murdock's firm paid when it began accumulating its large position five years ago.

Mr. Murdock is a friend of Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer. Occidental, which has worldwide operations, ranks 20th among U.S. oil companies, with revenues last year of \$12.5 billion and net income of \$710 million.

Iowa Beef reported \$4.6 billion in revenues and a \$53-million net profit in the last fiscal year. It has had a stormy history while achieving dominance in the meatpacking business during the 1970s.

Margin Buying: Costly Spree

By Robert E. Dallos
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — More investors than ever are buying stocks on margin. Margin customers increased borrowings to a record \$14.6 billion in April, up \$610 million from March.

This was the largest jump in margin debt since November. The number of margin accounts rose by 5,000 to 650,000, according to the latest New York Stock Exchange figures.

The question is whether these investors are making a potentially dangerous mistake. Observers who think so point to the near-record cost of buying on margin.

Market analysts are keeping a worried eye on the level of margin activity, on the theory that when such buying gets too feverish, it may indicate that stock prices are about to drop sharply.

The risks stem from the nature of margin buying, the type of investor who generally does it, and the psychology of the market itself.

Sometimes Good All Around

An investor who buys stock on margin borrows up to half the cost of his securities from his broker. The broker charges interest — currently at an annual rate of more than 20 percent — and builds the stock as security against the loan.

If the price of the stock goes up sharply, margin buying can be a good deal all around. The broker makes money on the loan because he borrows cash from the bank at the "broker loan rate," now 20 1/2 percent, and lends it to clients at a premium of between 3/4 of a percentage point and more than two points. A difference in revenue, as well as increased commissions from selling more shares than the broker otherwise would.

The investor does well in a rising market because he enjoys the leverage of controlling twice as much stock for his money as he otherwise could. For \$1,000, for example, he can own 200 shares of a \$10 stock — having borrowed the other \$1,000 from his broker.

If the stock rises in value by 50 percent to \$15 per share, the investor doubles his money. His 200 shares are now worth \$3,000, and, after paying back the \$1,000 borrowed from the broker on margin, he is still left with a \$1,000 profit on his original investment, minus commission costs and interest charges.

The risk for the margin investor is that the value of his stock will stay the same or go down. If it merely stays the same, that 20-percent-plus interest rate becomes a serious drain on his resources. If the stock goes down, the investor has paper

losses as well. And if it drops sharply, he may face a "margin call" from his broker, demanding that he put up more money or be forced to sell his stock at a big loss.

"Margin," says a special booklet prepared by the New York Stock Exchange, "isn't a sure path to riches. It certainly is not the vehicle for the investor who is not prepared to face the possibility of severe losses in the marketplace."

"People who are not averse to gambling a little bit are the margin buyers," says Vincent P. Fay, first vice president and head of the credit department of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. "They are usually people looking for action. ... People who are looking for dividends or interest on their investments, they are not the margin buyers."

The continuing increase in the number of margin buyers indicates that thousands are ignoring such cautious advice.

Indeed, the NYSE says the quality of debt has deteriorated. The percentage of margin debt in accounts under 40-percent equity (where the customer's outstanding borrowings represent 60 percent or more of the value of the stock) rose from 16 percent in March to 21 percent in April, the highest level in a year.

How much a margin customer pays depends on the size of his account and often on how actively it is traded. Bateman Eichler rates margin customers are about standard for the industry. The lowest, 3/4 of a point above the broker discount rate, is charged customers with a debit balance of \$50,000 or higher. Higher rates are charged on small balances.

Of 480,000 Shearson Loeb Rhoades accounts, 22 percent are margin accounts. Bache has 500,000 customer accounts, of which 110,000 are margin accounts with outstanding debts of about \$850 million.

The interest revenues of Merrill Lynch, the largest U.S. broker, totaled \$447.1 million in 1980, up from \$340.4 million the year earlier and \$113 million in 1976.

It comes as no surprise then that brokers go after margin business. Some even urge customers to buy on margin.

"We encourage margin debits because we do make money on them," concedes Edward J. Koczynski, senior vice president in charge of customer services for Shearson Loeb Rhoades. "Our registered representatives tell our customers they have more leverage when they buy on margin."

Dow Index Tops 1,000 Then Retreats

NEW YORK — Profit-taking brought the New York Stock Exchange off its highs in the final hour of trading Monday, but it still finished with a strong gain.

Fueling the rally was the belief that interest rates are at their peak, at least for the near-term, a view that was reinforced by the Federal Reserve's report Friday of a decline in the U.S. money supply and business loans in the latest week.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 6.21 points higher to close at 997.96, after reaching 1,002.87 an hour earlier, and advances led declines nine to seven as volume widened to 62.17 million shares from 51.58 million Friday.

Continental Illinois National Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust, First National Bank of Chicago, and several regional banks lowered their prime lending rate, the best

rate they charge preferred corporate customers, a half point to 20 percent, following last week's lead by Chase Manhattan.

But hopes of speedy relief from high rates were dashed by a sudden and sharp rate turnaround.

The Treasury announced that it would have to sell 30-day cash management bills and also made a "very aggressive" call down on its balances at banks.

David M. Jones, economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said "this totally unexpected action suggests a cash squeeze and has made markets extremely nervous."

Also, the federal funds rate, which had eased to a comfortable 17-18 percent last week, suddenly shot up to 19-20 percent Monday. "This sudden pressure will keep the prime from falling any lower," Mr. Jones said.

The dollar soared in New York, however, after the Treasury's unexpected announcement. The dollar in Europe, after opening lower, firmed toward the close along with short-term dollar interest rates.

But a New York bank dealer

Conoco Relinquishes Hudson's Bay Stake To Dome Petroleum

NEW YORK — Conoco said Monday that it has agreed to sell its 52.9-percent interest in Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas to Dome Petroleum for \$245 million in cash and the 22 million Conoco shares — or 20 percent of those outstanding — that Dome purchased in a recent tender offer.

In Calgary, Alberta, Dome confirmed the Conoco announcement. On Thursday Dome said it had purchased the 22 million Conoco shares for \$1.43 billion.

Conoco's senior vice president, Sam Schwartz, said it expects to report a gain approaching \$1 billion on the sale of Hudson's Bay. He said the stock originally cost about \$350 million and the tax cost of the present sale would be slight. He said Conoco hopes to complete the sale to Dome by mid-June.

Dome said it has no present intention to acquire further shares of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas from minority shareholders.

At Friday's closing price of \$29.625 a share for Hudson's Bay on the American Stock Exchange, Conoco's holding of 40,156,268 shares would be worth in the area of \$1.2 billion.

Dome bought the Conoco stock after 54 million Conoco shares were tendered in response to Dome's offer of \$65 a share. Conoco closed at \$51.50 a share Friday after trading for the first time since Tuesday, when it had closed at \$53.625.

Conoco said Monday it was postponing a special meeting of stockholders scheduled for July 7 to a date yet to be set, but not later than Sept. 10. The meeting had been called to vote on two amendments to Conoco's certificate of incorporation, one limiting foreign ownership of Conoco shares and the other increasing authorized common to 170 million from 120 million and providing for a new class of 50 million shares of preferred.

Dome and Hudson's Bay officials are to meet at an unspecified date to discuss future operations of Hudson's Bay, which has large oil and gas interests in Canada.

The agreement was reached at weekend talks between Dome and Conoco executives in Stamford, Conn., where Conoco is based.

Manufacturing Continues Slack In W. Germany

MUNICH — The IFO economic research institute Monday reported continued deterioration of business for West German manufacturing industry in April, with demand weak and production off as order books shrank.

However, the tendency to plan output cuts was slightly weaker than in previous surveys, possibly because firms were more optimistic about the export outlook, the institute said.

It estimated that private consumer spending would contract by about 0.5 percent in real terms this year, after a 1.5-percent gain in 1980, with the retail trade likely to see a 1-percent drop in sales after the 0.3-percent increase last year.

The institute called for reevaluation of the Deutsche mark in the European Monetary System. It said a realignment of EMS parties and a widening of intervention points were needed urgently to counter the transfer of inflation between EMS member countries.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan	
Mitsui Mining & Smelting	1979
Revenue	273,810
Profits	28,442
Nippon Mining	
Year	1979
Revenue	117
Profits	5,970
United States	
Rapid-American	
1st Quarter	1981
Revenue	694.5
Profits	570.3

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 1, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.R.
Amsterdam	2.365	5.33	111.13	46.65	0.227	4.822	724.95	35.28
Brussels (a)	37.92	78.27	14.309	6.848	3.2725	14.669	18.25	6.18
Frankfurt	2.328	4.90	41.975	1.207	0.936	89.36	112.2	31.2
London (a)	2.287	4.799	11.62	3.2678	0.52	78.39	626.7	150.9
Paris	1.5725	2.9135	49.78	20.10	0.4725	38.50	509.89	192.84
New York	5.28	2.979	5.6283	0.1772	0.084	0.2645	0.264	0.264
Singapore	1.41	11.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	21.42	14.61	50.20
Zurich	2.073	4.280	28.975	37.348	0.1789	80.085	5.4519	28.3071
Yen	1.987	5.293	2.5418	6.0547	1.24348	2.8254	41.482	2.825

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Czech 100 Kc. 0.24
CFA 100 Franc 1.80
Cypriot 100 P. 2.25
D.M. 100 M. 6.28
E.C.T. 100 D. 0.28
Egypt 100 P. 1.20
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Dresdner Bank	European Banking Company	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen —Allgemeine	
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Kidder, Peabody International —Limited	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)		
Kuwait Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Lloyds Bank International —Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.	Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Morgan Stanley International	National Bank of Abu Dhabi	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura International Limited	
Norddeutsche Landesbank —Gesellschaft	Nordic Bank Limited	Orion Bank Limited	Salomon Brothers International	Scandinavian Bank Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. —Incorporated	Société Generale	
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Sparbankerhus Bank	Svenska Handelsbanken	Vereins- und Westbank —Aktiengesellschaft	Wood Gundy Limited
J. Vontobel & Co.	M. M. Warburg-Brockmann, Wirtz & Co.			

MAY 1981

Heavy Pressure Seen on Lira's Stability

Rome — Italy's state-sector borrowing requirement rose to 12 trillion lire (\$10.43 billion) in the first quarter of this year from 4 trillion in the same 1980 period, Carlo Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy, said Monday.

The borrowing requirement continued to rise at an extremely high level in April and May, he added.

The lira is being driven almost fatally beyond the limits of stability by the pressures of uncontrolled liquidity creation, he told the central bank's annual meeting, in a grim review of the economy a week after the resignation of Premier Arnaldo Forlani.

Lost Breathing Space

Total internal credit expanded by 17 trillion lire in the first quarter, despite the central bank's efforts to enforce a tight monetary policy, he said.

In the same 1980 period, internal credit growth was slightly more than 7 trillion lire.

"The cash needs of the Treasury,

running at 4 trillion lire a month, counteracted the effects and expectations of monetary policy, forcing a continuous effort to reabsorb excessive liquidity," Mr. Ciampi said.

Public spending cuts announced last March were delayed until the

the breathing space provided by the 6-percent lira devaluation in the European Monetary System and an increase in the bank discount rate to 19 percent, Mr. Ciampi said.

The measures had been intended as first aid to be followed swiftly by forceful economic action, he said.

He stressed that urgent reforms were needed to cut inflation, currently at 20 percent annually, and to stabilize the currency.

First, Mr. Ciampi said, the power of creating money should be exercised separately from the centers that spend it, which meant the Bank of Italy must end its practice of taking up Treasury bills left unsubscribed at the monthly bill auctions.

Second, there must be a stricter obligation on the public sector to balance its spending decisions against its revenues.

And third, there must be tighter government control on collective bargaining, he said.

Loan to Colombia Is World Bank's Largest

BOGOTA — The World Bank has granted its largest loan ever, \$359 million, to Colombia for the construction of a hydroelectric plant, the government said Monday.

The credit will partially finance the project, estimated to cost \$1.30 billion.

The loan to Bogota Electric, guaranteed by the Colombian government, is for 17 years at 9.6 percent annual interest. Bogota Electric will finance \$225 million of the project's cost.

Forlani government fell, wasting

Delorean Mystique Aids Early Car Sales

By Charles W. Stevens
AP-Drop Jones

NEW YORK — Eight years ago John Delorean quit his job as vice president of General Motors to create his own automobile. Now the car is a reality.

For the near term, at least, there does not appear to be any shortage of buyers for the car. Delorean dealers in the United States have received 12,000 retail orders, secured by deposits, the company said, adding that interest has been expressed in a total of 43,000 units.

At least some of the committed early buyers have been as intrigued by the Delorean mystique as by the car's racy European styling, 125-mile-an-hour performance and unique stainless-steel body.

Dan Frank, a 49-year-old New York businessman, two years ago placed a \$500 deposit with a dealer in Huntsville, Ala., after encountering long waiting lists and high deposit demands in the New York area.

He said that he is buying a car eight unseen because of Mr. Delorean's "reputation." The business and product philosophy "that Delorean espouses appeals to me," Mr. Frank explained.

As an entrepreneur himself, Mr. Frank said, "I can appreciate what the man had to go through to start his own business. The only difference between his and mine is that you add zeroes to his figures."

High Profile

Certainly, Mr. Delorean's career would satisfy many businessmen's fantasies.

By age 48 he had risen from engineer to GM vice president. A millionaire, he attracted as much attention in gossip columns as in business journals because of his penchant for stylish clothes,

fast cars and beautiful women — not the usual style of the Detroit auto executive. Quitting GM when, some say, the presidency was near only added to his maverick image — and his fan club.

Although out of the mainstream auto business for some time, Mr. Delorean remains remarkably visible. When he announced plans for his sports car, he promised nothing less than a socially responsible auto and a company that would show the rest of the industry "how to build cars."

When he located his factory in strife-torn Northern Ireland, aided by \$120 million in incentives from the British government, more eyebrows were raised. And two years ago he became something of a media sensation when "On a Clear Day You Can See General Motors," a highly critical assessment written with his cooperation by a Detroit journalist, hit the bookstores.

So far, the company has avoided serious problems from what some consider its most risky decision — the location of its production facilities near Belfast.

Though the plant opened a year late, a company spokesman said production is on target — 10,000 cars this year rising to 25,000 next year — and "the situation is back to normal" after a brief spate of absenteeism and the recent firebombing of a small refinery building.

The plant has the potential for expansion to much greater capacity than the current sports-car project will need. The company says a stainless-steel-bodied sedan is on the drawing boards, but no timetable has been announced.

Meanwhile, Mr. Delorean's former colleagues at GM are watching with interest. "He's done a good job of creating excitement around the car," concedes William E. Hogland, GM vice president and Pontiac division general manager.

OPEC Investors Moving In On U.S. Refining Industry

By Stu Henigson
Dallas Times Herald

WASHINGTON — Investors from the OPEC countries have begun to acquire or invest in U.S. refineries that are struggling to deal with the newly control-free crude oil market.

Financiers from Venezuela and Kuwait have made deals for two Texas refineries since President Reagan decontrolled crude oil in January. Early last month a Hawaii refiner agreed to a joint venture with Kuwait.

Some industry experts believe the OPEC investments are the start of a trend toward foreign control of a significant part of the U.S. refining industry.

Early last year only one U.S. refiner had any apparent ties to a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, according to U.S. Energy Department records.

Direct Investment

In the four months since Mr. Reagan decontrolled crude oil, however, American Petrofina has signed a letter of intent to sell its Port Arthur, Texas, refinery to Venezuelan interests, and a Kuwaiti-controlled bank has taken control of Uni Refining in Ingleside, Texas.

And Pacific Resources has signed a letter of intent to sell a 50-percent stake in its Honolulu refinery to Kuwait Petroleum, effective at the beginning of next year. Kuwait would be a silent partner in the venture, which is the first direct investment in a U.S. refiner by an OPEC member.

The three refineries account for only 200,000 barrels a day of refining capacity — slightly more than 1 percent of the U.S. total — but other refineries are expected to seek foreign buyers or face foreign takeovers in the coming months, oil industry experts say.

A lobbyist in Washington said he found the trend encouraging because the alternative might be accelerated construction of foreign-based refineries and increased imports of gasoline.

Favored Access

However, some refiners say they feel threatened because OPEC investors will have favored access to oil.

U.S. refiners, with 17 million barrels a day of capacity, will process an average of 13 million barrels a day this year, according to a recent industry estimate. Most refiners are losing money.

At least 16 have shut down and several are up for sale, the industry reports. Some analysts say more than 20 percent of the country's 300 refineries could be closed by the end of the year.

Analysts say the main factors that will separate refineries that survive from those that fail are:

- Access to crude oil. Crude is now plentiful and, by 1980 stand-

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, Elegant Club. Apartments from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000.

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This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

Argentina Halts Forex Dealings

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina suspended all foreign exchange dealings Monday as the official news agency Telam announced that a 30 percent devaluation of the peso is in the offing.

Telam quoted a "high economy ministry official" as saying that the devaluation, and other exchange measures, will be officially announced later Monday. The local news agency Noticias Argentinas, quoting senior economic sources, said President Roberto Viola has approved a 30-percent devaluation of the peso proposed by Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut.

Economy ministry sources said the economic authorities are meeting to discuss moves to stop the run on the peso. The sources were unable to comment either way on press reports that the central bank's leadership has resigned. The economy ministry sources the drain on reserves on Friday alone was more than \$300 million.

SEC, CFTC Clash on Cause of Silver Fall

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has disavowed part of a joint government study of last year's silver market crisis and challenged the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's evaluation of a crucial question about the cause of "Silver Thursday."

The SEC delivered its objections to a congressional committee last week only hours after the study itself went to Capitol Hill.

The action brought into the open a long-smoldering dispute between the SEC and CFTC over what caused the collapse of the silver market March 28, 1980, and what should be done about it.

The two agencies were ordered by Congress to collaborate — along with the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board — on the study, but both are conducting their own investigations of possible violations of law.

'No Independent Verification'

The CFTC did most of the work on the critical sections of the joint study, dealing with the rise and fall of silver prices, the SEC said, "and we have made no independent verification or analysis of this information."

The SEC's own investigation is still under way and "may not sup-

port and in fact may be inconsistent with" what the CFTC said, the securities agency told Sen. Richard Lugar, Republican of Indiana, who is chairman of an agriculture subcommittee.

The SEC specifically objected to the CFTC's evaluation of the impact on silver prices of changes in the rules of the two big silver markets, the Commodity Exchange Inc. in New York and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The report says the rules changes "appeared to contribute to reversing the upward price movement." The SEC disagreed, saying, "We believe that the exchanges' actions may have been a significant factor in the decline in the silver markets," and calling for further study of the issue.

Kuwaiti Stakes Reported

CHICAGO (AP) — Kuwait has amassed close to \$7 billion worth of U.S. securities, the Chicago Tribune said in a report Sunday. It cited confidential bank documents that it said give the first public account of an OPEC country's U.S. holdings.

The report said the documents "dispute the repeated statements of the Treasury Department and officials of other government agencies that OPEC's billions in petroleum revenues invested in the United States are going primarily into short-term money-market securities, such as Treasury bills. They also raise serious questions as to the extent of the equity holdings by other OPEC producers."

Kuwait has acquired more than 1 percent of the common shares of a large number of U.S. companies, according to the report.

It said the firms include Dow Chemical, J.C. Penney, McDonald's, Honeywell, Burroughs, General Mills, Caterpillar, Tractor, General Electric, Burlington Industries, Ralston Purina, Associated Dry Goods, Firestone Tire and Rubber, J.P. Stevens, Cheesecake-Ponds, International Flavors and Fragrances, Procter & Gamble, Standard Brands, Baxter Travenol Laboratories, American Home Products and Data General.

Korvettes Head Resigns

United Press International

NEW YORK — Joseph Ris, who guided Korvettes through liquidation of its chain of discount department stores, announced Monday that he is resigning the chairmanship and severing his connection with Agache-Wilout, the French group that controls Korvettes. He said he would announce his future plans later.

Capital expenditures top \$1.8 billion, with 76% spent on energy projects.

Tenneco invested a record \$1.8 billion in capital assets during 1980, with 76 percent devoted to energy projects. As the Company pressed its policy of sustaining energy production and reserves in the U.S., capital expenditures grew an average of 20 percent per year during the last decade. In 1981 Tenneco will invest almost \$2 billion.

Of the energy capital investment last year, almost \$1.2 billion went into oil and natural gas exploration, production, processing and marketing, and \$219 million for improving the Company's 16,000-mile natural gas pipeline system.

Tenneco produced an average of more than one billion cubic feet of natural gas and 80,000 barrels of oil a day during 1980, and for the third year in a row, Tenneco sustained its reserves of oil and gas. Two-thirds of the Company's production and reserves are in the form of natural gas.

Tenneco drilled 270 net wells during 1980. Our success rate for wildcat exploratory wells was 49 percent and for development wells 87 percent. Both figures are well above industry averages. As part of our capital program, we added to our lease holdings in 1980 and, with the acquisition of Houston Oil & Minerals this year, now hold about 7.7 million undeveloped domestic acres in the U.S., onshore and offshore.

This emphasis on energy is paying off. Tenneco posted an increase in net income of 27 percent during 1980, fully diluted earnings per common share went up 15 percent, and the common stock dividend was increased for the ninth consecutive year.

Although energy contributes more than three-fourths of Tenneco's operating income, we also provide other basic needs, like food, construction and farm equipment, chemicals, ships, automotive components, packaging, and insurance.

That's Tenneco today: growing in energy... and more.

For more information on Tenneco, write Dept. HT-3, Tenneco Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, TX 77001, U.S.A.

Tenneco discovered oil or gas in 15 of the 24 exploratory wells it drilled in the Gulf of Mexico in 1980.

Year	Energy	Non-Energy
1976	620	401
1977	714	478
1978	1,008	696
1979	1,477	1,062
1980	1,825	1,380
1981 (Est.)	1,900	1,500

INVESTOR INFORMATION

Common stock: Traded on major U.S. and international exchanges
 Price at 4/30/81: \$41 3/4
 Price/earnings ratio: 7.1x
 Composite daily volume:
 Latest 3 months—126,900 shares
 Latest 12 months—131,614 shares

Dividends:
 Current annual rate—\$2.60 per share
 Current yield (4/30/81)—6.3%

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Country	6 months	3 months	Country	6 months	3 months	Country	6 months	3 months
Adon (air).....	\$ 65.00	\$ 32.00	Germany (air).....	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,980.00	Poland (air).....	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Hungary (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Portugal (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Africa, ex-Fr. zone (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Iran (air).....	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Portugal, (air).....	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,980.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Iraq (air).....	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Romania (air).....	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Austria.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Israel (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Belgium.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Italy.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	South Africa (air).....	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Benelux (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Japan.....	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,500.00	Spain (air).....	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Canada (air).....	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Lebanon (air).....	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Sweden (air).....	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Ceylon (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Libya (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Switzerland (air).....	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Luxembourg.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Taiwan (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Cyprus (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Malaysia.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Thailand (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Denmark (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Malta (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Egypt (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Mexico (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Finland (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Morocco (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
France.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Netherlands.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Other (air).....	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Germany.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Norway (air).....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00			
Greece.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00						
Great Britain.....	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00						

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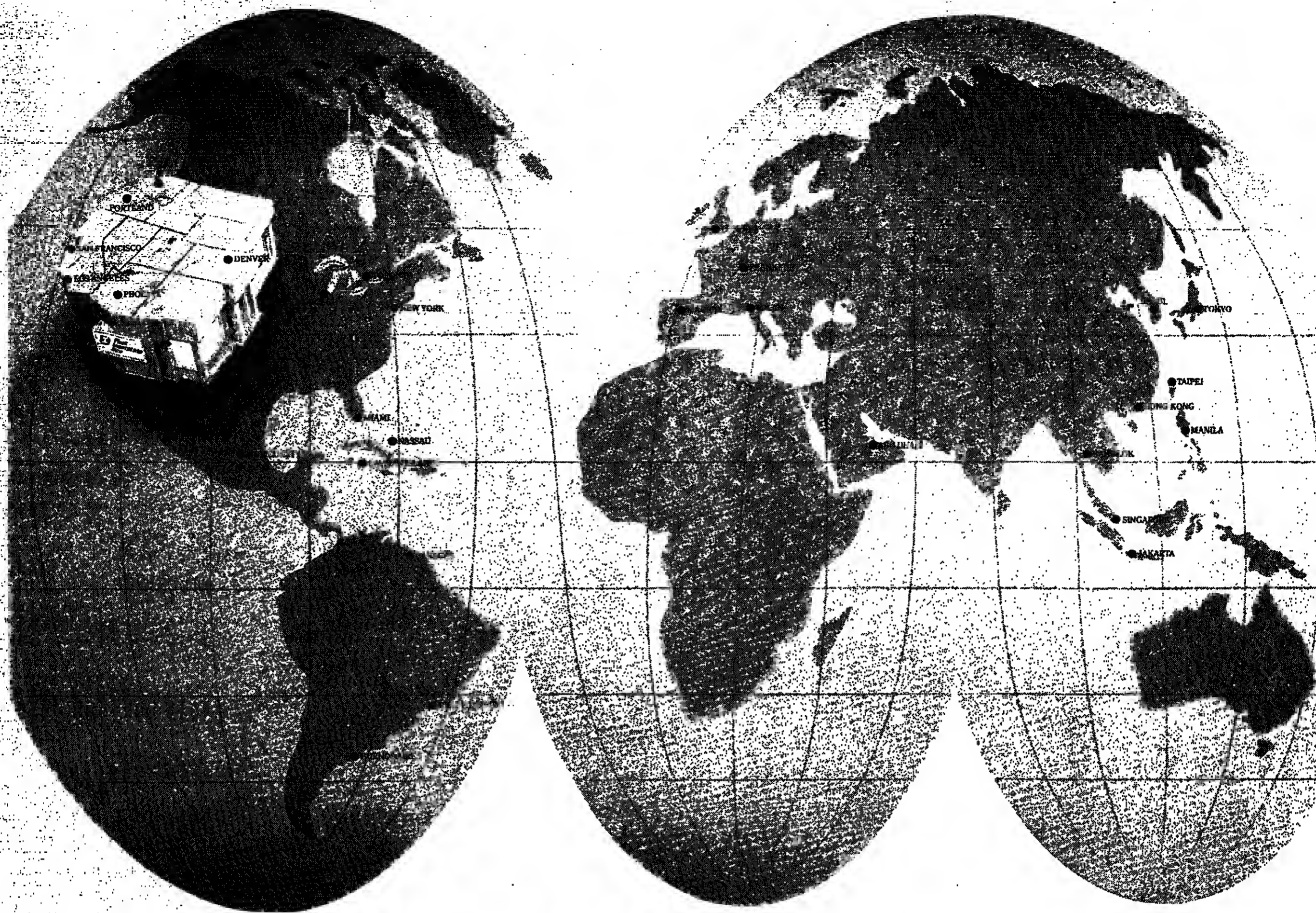
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INTERNATIONAL
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No other banking system can offer the coverage, the experience, the depth of knowledge of the American West. In addition, our international network covers the Pacific Rim at 15 locations. And 18 more locations in major cities can meet your needs around the world.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table containing NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for June 1, 1981. It includes columns for 12-month high/low, stock symbols, and closing prices. The table is organized into several sections, including 'NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 1' and 'NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 1'.

Water Shortages advertisement for LONESTAR. Text: 'Water Shortages in New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, California, Arkansas... New York City next? New waterworks are overdue. LONESTAR U.S. #1 in cement. Lone Star Industries, Inc. One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830.'

Table titled 'Floating Rate Notes' showing closing prices for June 1, 1981. It lists various floating rate notes with columns for Bid, Ask, and other market data.

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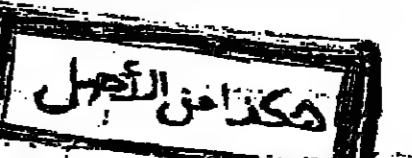
Advertisement for The French Subsidiary of an International Group. Text: 'THE FRENCH SUBSIDIARY OF AN INTERNATIONAL GROUP seeks top-level PRODUCT MANAGER He will report to the chief executive and he will be responsible for: European sales, Determination of sales price, Technical specifications for present and future markets, Advertising and after-sales service.'

Advertisement for Baume & Mercier watches. Text: 'BAUME & MERCIER GENEVE 1830. Riviera Model registered. Quartz, water-resistant. The Jeweler you cannot miss. EDWARD JEWELS Via V. Veneto 187 Tel. 49 38 09 Roma 3412'

Advertisement for Un battant international. Text: 'Un battant international Detecter les affaires, les faire sortir en étant sûr qu'elles seront ensuite traitées à la plus grande satisfaction du client, quelle tranquille assurance cela donne à l'ingénieur technico-commercial passionné par son métier.'

Advertisement for Sales to the Military. Text: 'SALES TO THE MILITARY We are a leading American manufacturer of specialty chemicals and we are looking for salesmen to sell to U.S. military installations in Europe. We offer high commissions, a regular draw against commission, first class training and several other advantages.'

Advertisement for the Ministry of the National Economy Phosphate Company of GAFSA. Text: 'REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA MINISTRY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY PHOSPHATE COMPANY OF GAFSA INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER The Phosphate Company of GAFSA is launching an international invitation to tender for feasibility studies on the SRA OUERTANE deposit and engineering of the first outcrop.'

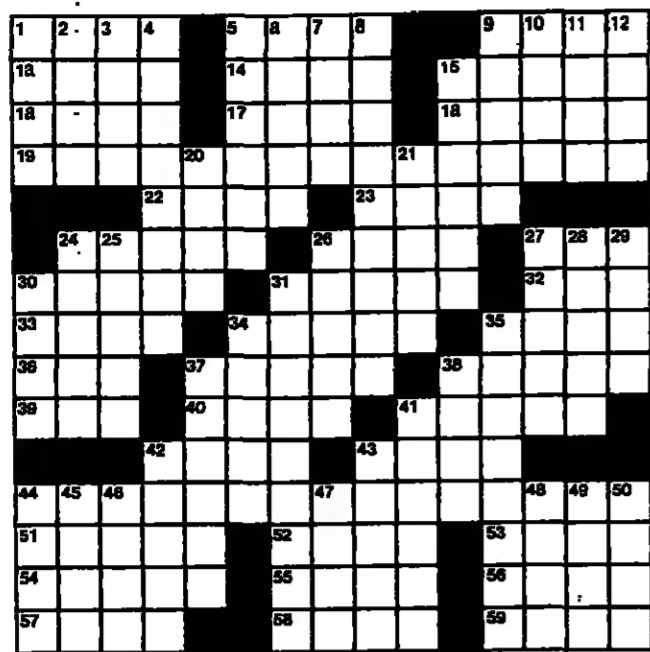


SE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open		
110	100	AA					110	100	105	105	110	100	AA					110	100	105	105	105	
115	105	AB					115	105	110	110	115	105	AB					115	105	110	110	110	110
120	110	AC					120	110	115	115	120	110	AC					120	110	115	115	115	115
125	115	AD					125	115	120	120	125	115	AD					125	115	120	120	120	120
130	120	AE					130	120	125	125	130	120	AE					130	120	125	125	125	125
135	125	AF					135	125	130	130	135	125	AF					135	125	130	130	130	130
140	130	AG					140	130	135	135	140	130	AG					140	130	135	135	135	135
145	135	AH					145	135	140	140	145	135	AH					145	135	140	140	140	140
150	140	AI					150	140	145	145	150	140	AI					150	140	145	145	145	145
155	145	AJ					155	145	150	150	155	145	AJ					155	145	150	150	150	150
160	150	AK					160	150	155	155	160	150	AK					160	150	155	155	155	155
165	155	AL					165	155	160	160	165	155	AL					165	155	160	160	160	160
170	160	AM					170	160	165	165	170	160	AM					170	160	165	165	165	165
175	165	AN					175	165	170	170	175	165	AN					175	165	170	170	170	170
180	170	AO					180	170	175	175	180	170	AO					180	170	175	175	175	175
185	175	AP					185	175	180	180	185	175	AP					185	175	180	180	180	180
190	180	AQ					190	180	185	185	190	180	AQ					190	180	185	185	185	185
195	185	AR					195	185	190	190	195	185	AR					195	185	190	190	190	190
200	190	AS					200	190	195	195	200	190	AS					200	190	195	195	195	195
205	195	AT					205	195	200	200	205	195	AT					205	195	200	200	200	200
210	200	AV					210	200	205	205	210	200	AV					210	200	205	205	205	205
215	205	AW					215	205	210	210	215	205	AW					215	205	210	210	210	210
220	210	AX					220	210	215	215	220	210	AX					220	210	215	215	215	215
225	215	AY					225	215	220	220	225	215	AY					225	215	220	220	220	220
230	220	AZ					230	220	225	225	230	220	AZ					230	220	225	225	225	225
235	225	BA					235	225	230	230	235	225	BA					235	225	230	230	230	230
240	230	BB					240	230	235	235	240	230	BB					240	230	235	235	235	235
245	235	BC					245	235	240	240	245	235	BC					245	235	240	240	240	240
250	240	BD					250	240	245	245	250	240	BD					250	240	245	245	245	245
255	245	BE					255	245	250	250	255	245	BE					255	245	250	250	250	250
260	250	BF					260	250	255	255	260	250	BF					260	250	255	255	255	255
265	255	BG					265	255	260	260	265	255	BG					265	255	260	260	260	260
270	260	BH					270	260	265	265	270	260	BH					270	260	265	265	265	265
275	265	BI					275	265	270	270	275	265	BI					275	265	270	270	270	270
280	270	BJ					280	270	275	275	280	270	BJ					280	270	275	275	275	275
285	275	BK					285	275	280	280	285	275	BK					285	275	280	280	280	280
290	280	BL					290	280	285	285	290	280	BL					290	280	285	285	285	285
295	285	BM					295	285	290	290	295	285	BM					295	285	290	290	290	290
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305	295	BO					305	295	300	300	305	295	BO					305	295	300	300	300	300
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Malaska



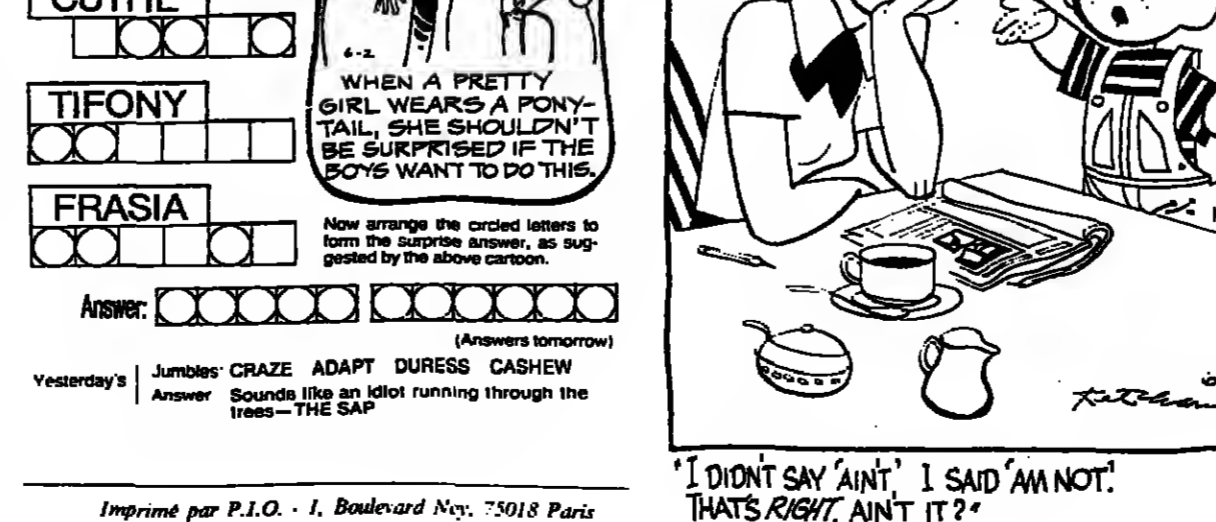
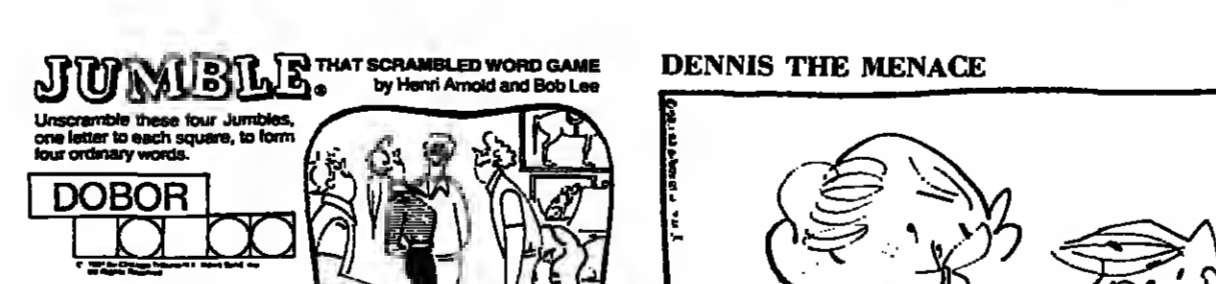
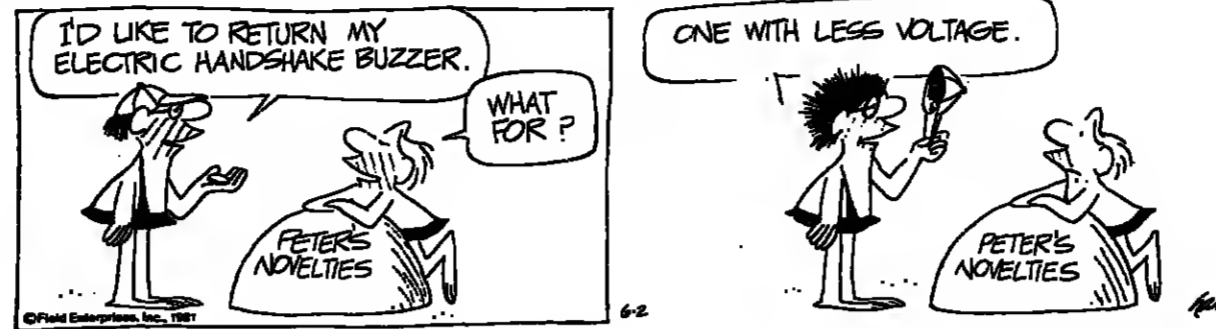
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5 Excise parts of photos
9 Unaltered
13 Culture medium
14 Thespian's vehicle
15 Baseball V.I.P.
16 "Tough" Dan Jenkins' book
17 Flair
18 Too much, in music
19 Lack of sociability
22 Leafy vegetable
23 There's partner
24 Native of Stockholm
26 Duke or baron
27 standstill
28 Auden and Lowell
31 Jew's kinfolk
32 Cacophony
33 de la Paix and Madeline
34 Adds color
35 Word with feet or front
36 Lithographer's need
37 Moves in rhythm with a mount's gait

WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and Cloudiness for various cities including Albany, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Boston, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Casablanca, Chicago, Copenhagen, Costa del Sol, Oaxaca, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Las Palmas, Lima, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Miami, Milan, Montreal, Moscow, Munich, Nairobi, Nassau, New Delhi, New York, Niigata, Oslo, Panama City, Paris, Perth, Prague, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Salisbury, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Shanghai, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, Tel Aviv, Toronto, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, Zurich.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds such as Alliance Intl. Inv. Fund, Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd., Bank of Montreal, Bank of New York, Bank of Paris, Bank of Tokyo, Bank of West Germany, Bank of Zurich, Bank of the Americas, Bank of the Caribbean, Bank of the Middle East, Bank of the Pacific, Bank of the South, Bank of the West, Bank of the World, Bank of the Americas, Bank of the Caribbean, Bank of the Middle East, Bank of the Pacific, Bank of the South, Bank of the West, Bank of the World.



BOOKS

ZUCKERMAN UNBOUND By Philip Roth. 225 pp. \$10.95. Farrar Straus Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York 10003. Reviewed by Anatole Brodyard

"ZUCKERMAN UNBOUND" is about a young Jewish novelist rather like Philip Roth who has just published a wildly successful book called "Portnoy's Complaint," which is rather like "Portnoy's Complaint." It's a fine idea: It gives Philip Roth an opportunity to play with celebrity, writers and readers, truth and fiction.

When we meet Zuckerman, he is suffering from the sense of anticlimax that comes with success. There are no perfect readers: Every serious novelist misreads in varying degrees. Or perhaps it is only after you have published a best seller and read all the reviews that you realize you did not do exactly what you intended. Also, "Carnovsky" was an ironical book and the ironical thing about irony is that those closest to you usually take it literally.

On the basis of their dual celebrity, a famous actress grants Zuckerman a night in her bed. The next day she stands him up in order to fly to Cuba. Zuckerman discovers that literature is not as potent as politics. Except for the actress and Zuckerman's mother, all the other women — his three former wives — are offstage voices. His mother is a little too good to be true: She keeps using the word "darling" seriously, as if Zuckerman, or Roth, would like to quote her on the dust jacket of the novel.

Alvin Pepler, the only other major character in "Zuckerman Unbound," has a photographic memory, which may be Roth's comment on reality unmediated by art. Alvin was the bona fide hero of a TV quiz show until the producers forced him to give way to a prototypical WASP who had to be fed the answers. Roth seems to be saying that authenticity is not always dramatic.

Pepler pursues Zuckerman, first fawning on him and then accusing him of stealing his life for his book. This is the jealousy of an ordinary man for fame. Though he is an ingenious symbol, Pepler is too monolithic, too quickly comprehended, and that is a weakness in the book. Except for Pepler, Zuckerman contends only with himself much of the time, and while Roth manages this with wit and grace, it is generally true that we are most appealingly ourselves when we are with someone else.

Roth's voice is convincing and emotionally charged. It is just a bit too easily recognizable, though, like a trademark. It seems to be pitched just a little too high up in the sinuses, too readily with ironic incredulity. Roth is old enough now to be past some of these astonishments. It may be time for him to start talking from the diaphragm.

At the end of the book, Zuckerman's father dies and we can see that Philip Roth can still conjure with families. His father's last word to Zuckerman is indistinct: It sounds like "bestard" but that would be too literary, he thinks. Can he be saying "faster," or "vaster," or "better"? Now that their pacifying father is dead, Zuckerman observes to his brother, "We can all be as cruel as we like."

But "Zuckerman Unbound" is not cruel — or even cruelly witty. It is almost as if the author of "Portnoy's Complaint" feels that he owes us a debt of inhibition. The new book is reasonably funny, reasonably sad, reasonably interesting, and, occasionally, just plain reasonable.

Anatole Brodyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

THE CHANEYSVILLE INCIDENT

By David Bradley. 432 pp. \$12.95. Harper & Row, 10 E. 53d St., New York. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"HISTORY is just one long string of atrocities," observes the narrator of David Bradley's powerful new historical novel, "The Chaneysville Incident." "You could say history is atrocious. The best way to find out what they did is to find out where they hid the bodies."

And indeed that is what this novel confronts — a search for and discovery of where they hid the bodies. On a cold March night in 1979, John Washington, a professor of history at a prominent Philadelphia university, gets news that Jack Crawley is mortally ill and asking for him. So John hops a bus to the rural Pennsylvania town where he was born and raised, and heads for the shack in the black section where Crawley, the town's quaint shoeshine "boy," lies dying. There, with the help of a deathbed story Old Jack tells about how he and John's father, Moses Washington, once foiled an attempt at a lynching, the past of John and his family comes to life again.

John realizes that he can't return to Philadelphia until he understands why his father, Moses, died in a lynch mob accident 22 years earlier, when John was only a boy of 9. So after Old Jack Crawley dies, John moves into his shack and with the aid of memory, historical analysis and the prompting of his white lover, Judith Powell, he finally arrives at and confronts the "incident" that occurred at the nearby town of Chaneysville over a hundred years before.

There are any number of things in this novel that are superbly handled by Bradley, who himself comes from a western rural section of Pennsylvania and teaches English at Temple University in Philadelphia. There is the convincing portrait of the narrator's father, Moses Washington, a woodsman and cardsharp. There is a very good poker game in which Moses demonstrates the high quality of his moonshine whiskey as well as his ability to cheat at cards — and in which Bradley makes it seem as if small fortunes are changing hands when in fact the ultimate winner will have made no more than \$20.

This intuition enables John Washington to hear the voices of the past speaking in the wind; and it is precisely this and an effect mode of thinking that his hero so successfully learns to surmount. That's fine if you can go with the hero, as many will no doubt be able to do with ease, if only for ideological reasons. But for anyone stuck with the notion that intuition follows from reason instead of preceding it, as this reader happens to be, "The Chaneysville Incident," for all its effectiveness, will finally seem a little alien.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A SIMPLE calculation of point totals is not entirely satisfactory in a bidding system. Some may do better by locating particular cards. And standard bidders may succeed by a slower approach, perhaps the Gerber convention.

On the diagrammed deal, North and South used Gerber and located all the aces and kings before bidding six no-trump. This was intended as a suggestion for a grand slam. With a maximum including a full collection of queens and no jacks, South continued.

Looking at the North-South hands, there are three chances: to score four diamond tricks, a 61 percent chance; a 3-3 heart split; or a squeeze. When South cashes his black-suit winners, East must unguard one of the red suits. The diamond jack fell. It would have been an injustice if the grand slam had failed, for its chance of success was more than 80 percent.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1N.T. Pass 4S Pass 2C Pass 4N.T. Pass 5C Pass 6N.T. Pass 7N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the heart jack.

Art Buchwald

Hushed Diplomacy

WASHINGTON—Among the words that are anathema to the present administration are human rights. They cause all sorts of unnecessary problems when we're dealing with the majority of our allies.



Buchwald

This is how the new Reagan quiet diplomacy could work:

Your Excellency, can I speak to you in private?

Of course, Mr. Secretary. What can I do for you?

There is a nasty rumor going around your capital that your troops wiped out an entire village, including men, women and children.

Not so loud, Mr. Secretary. Someone will hear you.

I'll try to keep it down to a whisper.

Good. Off the record, and not for attribution?

Of course. That's what quiet diplomacy is.

The village was infested with Communist guerrillas, and we had to teach the people a lesson.

Can I say something to you, that will not leave this room?

Of course, Mr. Secretary.

The United States thinks you may have overreacted, particularly since the oews of the destruction of the village has gotten into the American newspapers.

That is because you don't have press censorship in your country as we do here. We know how the story got out and we have taken measures against the exiles in the United States who released it.

Are you speaking about the as-

sassination of the former editor of Corrida in Washington last week?

Hush, Mr. Secretary, we may be bugged. I will whisper the answer into your ear...

Yes, that's the one. Your Excellency, I'll say this as softly as I can, but the United States does not approve of foreign fraud play on American soil. It violates our sovereignty and brings in the Justice Department. We were hoping you wouldn't blow up any more of your opposition leaders in the U.S.

We had no choice. The editor was giving our country a bad name.

Please don't raise your voice, Your Excellency. I would not want anyone in your country to hear this discussion. The only reason I brought up the assassination was that we want to modernize your army, and Congress might balk at military aid if your government was implicated in the killing. It's one thing to destroy a village in your own country, but it's another to carry your authoritarian policies to the United States.

I don't understand you people. We are trying to fight Communism and terrorism, and you make a big thing about blowing up one rotten editor in America. I thought your government's attitude toward human rights had changed.

It has, Your Excellency. We don't care what you do as long as it's done quietly. All we ask is that you keep your atrocities under wraps, at least until we get your military aid approved by Congress.

I suppose the next thing you'll be asking us to do is stop torturing nuns.

We're not going to ask for the suppression of your press. We want to change your way of life. But we would prefer if you don't do it on television. There are still people in the United States who are trying to discredit our own human rights policy.

I see your point. Can I tell my minister of interior about our conversation?

I suppose he has to be informed. But please don't tell anyone else. When it comes to human rights, the fewer people who know where the United States stands, the better it will be for all of us.

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The Rewards of Genius

New York Times Service

Most people would probably be elated if someone dropped \$128,000 into their laps. Stephen Wolfram is politely appreciative, but beyond that he tends to regard the news of the windfall as an intrusion on his consuming preoccupation: trying to figure out how the universe works.

"When they phoned the other day to tell me about the prize, I was going out the door to discuss some ideas at lunch with some of the other people here," he said in Pasadena, Calif. "I wasn't all that pleased, really."

Wolfram, a research associate in physics at the California Institute of Technology, was among 21 "exceptionally talented individuals" in various walks of life recently named as the first beneficiaries of a new awards program by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation of Chicago.

The awards, which range from \$24,000 to \$50,000 a year for five years, are outright gifts with no requirements, made to people "who have given evidence of originality, dedication to creative pursuits and capacity for self-direction," the foundation said.

Wolfram, at 21 the youngest of the recipients, will get \$24,000 a year for five years and bonuses under a complicated system based on age. The eldest of the people chosen so far in what the foundation called a "search for geniuses" is the ovielist and critic Robert Penn Warren, 76, who will receive the maximum grant of \$50,000 a year.

Others chosen include: ● Robert Coles, 51, the child psychiatrist and writer who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1973 for his series of books called "Children in Crisis," dealing with the problems of youngsters of various ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

● Stephen Jay Gould, 39, a professor of geology at Harvard University who has written extensively in the field of paleontology and published an influential work analyzing theories of evolution.

● Leslie Marmon Silko, 33, a Pueblo Indian who has won honors for her poetry, filmmaking and plays. She is an assistant

professor of English at the University of Arizona.

● Roy Mottabeh, 40, professor of Islamic history and Near Eastern languages at Princeton University.

The foundation was established in 1978 after the death of John D. MacArthur, the billionaire owner of Bankers Life and Casualty Co. With about \$40 million a year to give away, it is the fourth largest foundation in the United States. Last year it purchased Harper's magazine when the publication was on the brink of collapse.

John Roderick MacArthur, son of the founder and one of the foundation's six directors, said of the "search for geniuses": "This program is probably the best reflection of the rugged individualism exemplified by my father—the risky betting on individual explorers while everybody else is playing it safe on another track. If only a handful [of the recipients] produce something of importance—whether it be a work of art or a major breakthrough in the sciences—it will be worth the risk."

Wolfram does not know who nominated him for the prize, but a number of people at Cal Tech were advisers to the foundation.

Wolfram, who graduated from Oxford University in England at 17 and got his doctorate at Cal Tech, spends most of his time in thought and calculations in a plain, 12-foot-square office on a cluttered desk.

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In a secret search, the foundation asked 100 educators, scientists and artists to nominate recipients. The awards leave the winners free to spend their prize money and time as they choose without obligating them to produce a scholarly or artistic work.

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Stephen Wolfram

horses out in the hills where I live.

"You know," she said, "right up until I heard about the money I didn't know how I'd get through the summer."

Warren, speaking of how he would benefit from the award, said: "The impulse to write is strong, but it gets impaired when you have to go on the road and give poetry readings to make anything substantial."

Another winner is Gregory V. Chudnovsky, 29, a Soviet-born mathematician who was dropped from his academic posts in the Soviet Union when he sought to emigrate. Chudnovsky and his brother, David, also a mathematician, are research associates at Columbia University.

"The grant is what we needed to continue our research," said David, 34. "We hope to stay and work at Columbia."

The foundation intends to name 29 more winners this year and has committed \$10 million to \$12 million for the five-year undertaking. "It's a high-risk venture," acknowledged MacArthur.

There is known to have been bickering at times among directors about the foundation's grants, with MacArthur insisting that it strive for originality and not copy East Coast foundations such as the Ford and the Rockefeller.

"When I first went to school, they thought I was behind," he said, "because I didn't want to read the silly books they gave us. And I never was able to do anything. But when I got into higher mathematics, he realized there was an invisible world that he wanted to explore."

He said he has no idea what he will do with his prize money.

"Feed My Goats" But Silko said she thought the \$33,600 she will receive annually "will help me feed my goats and

PEOPLE: Book by Dayan Describes

His first meeting with Jimmy Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale was "most unpleasant," former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan recalls in a forthcoming book, "Breakthrough," excerpts of which appear in The Atlantic Monthly. Carter and Mondale "launched me after charge against Israel," Dayan writes, adding that what he resents most was that "whatever the president showed signs of calming down, Mondale jumped in with fresh complaints, which disrupted the talk. I was disgusted." But he also notes: "President Carter was indefatigable" at the Camp David talks.

Gratitude sweetened painful memories at a ceremony in New York awarding the \$10,000 Roger Joseph Prize to Raul Wallenberg, the missing Swedish hero of the Holocaust, who is credited with saving 20,000 Hungarian Jews directly and many others indirectly. Wallenberg's sister, Nina Lagergren of Stockholm, accepted the award at the annual ordination ceremonies of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. Presenting the prize, named for his brother, was Bernard Joseph (Mass.) board chairman of the college. Last seen with Soviet officers in Budapest in 1945, Wallenberg was reported by the Kremlin in 1957 to have died in a Soviet prison in 1947, but there have been persistent reports that he is alive. Lagergren said the prize money would go toward the continuing investigation into his fate.

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